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TERMS OF THE DAILY:
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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FOREIGN.

Spanish Ministry.

COUNT DE PARIS.

French Reorganization.

IMPORTANT CUBAN NEWS.

The Lord Mayor's Banquet.

DEATH OF SLIDELL

FRANCE.

PROLONGATION OF POWERS.

PARIS, July 29.—It is expected the prolongation of Thiers' powers as Chief Executive will be voted by the Assembly next week.

INCOME TAX.

The majority of the Committee of the Assembly are reported to be in favor of the imposition of a tax on incomes.

INVESTIGATION.

PARIS, July 30.—Marshals Bazaine and Canrobert and Gen. Wimpffen has been summoned to testify before the Committee appointed by the Assembly to investigate the conduct of the late war.

TRIAL OF THE COMMUNISTS.

The court martial of the Communists convened for Thursday August 3d.

INTERVIEW ARRANGED.

The *Official Journal* says an interview is arranged to take place in September at Wernerwilhelms Barracks, between Count Granville, Baron Von Beust and President Thiers, when the Eastern question, in all its bearings will be considered.

CREDIT ASKED.

The Minister of War has asked the Assembly Committee on the budget for a supplementary credit of two hundred and eighteen million francs.

ELECTIONS.

The election to fill the vacancies in the municipal government not filled in the last election was held to-day. Twenty candidates of Parisian Union, and twenty-six who were on the Turbigo list, were elected.

RESTORATION.

The restoration of the fortifications of Paris are going on at a rapid rate.

REORGANIZATION.

PARIS, July 29.—Gambetta has laid before President Thiers a proposition for the reorganization of the army of civil service. The army plans are supposed to to come from Generals Faidherbe and Chanzy, in conjunction with the Duc De Aumale and Prince de Joinville. President Thiers and Marshal McMahon approve of the plans submitted. Some surprise is expressed at the co-operations of the royal princes with Gambetta and Thiers.

MUST BRING THEIR PASSPORTS.

Americans visiting Europe must bring passports, especially naturalized citizens, as the latter cannot get them here without showing proper papers.

ENGLAND.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, July 29.—The preparations for the journey of the Prince of Wales are completed, and a display of magnificence rarely equalled. The review of the troops will be held by the Prince in the Phœnix Park, Dublin, on Friday next. The Lord Mayor of Dublin gives a grand ball in honor of the Prince, for which he has issued 2,000 invitations.

RESIGNATION.

It is announced that the resignation of Sir Rutherford Alcock, Ambassador to China, has been received and accepted by the Government, and that he is succeeded by Mr. T. F. Wade, First Secretary of Legation.

UNITED STATES STEAMER.

A letter from Malta says that the United States steamer Richmond left there on the 18th instant for Messina, and that the Saco was daily expected from the Furies.

FUTURE KING OF FRANCE.

A letter is published from Count de Paris, in which he expresses his belief that Count de Chambord is the future King of France.

JUDGMENT CONFIRMED.

The court at Lyons has confirmed the judgment of the Marseilles court martial, of the insurgents tried by that body.

THE COUNT DE PARIS FEASTED.

LONDON, July 29.—The French Ambassador, Duke De Broglie, gives a dinner this evening to Count De Paris. Royal honors will be done the Prince on the occasion, apparently by order.

ARRIVED.

The West India mail steamer Tagus, from Aspinwall, arrived at Plymouth yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, July 29.—The Java has arrived.

COMMISSIONERS TO SAIL—BANQUET.

LONDON, July 30.—Russel Guerney having been appointed Commissioner for the British Government for the settlement of the Alabama claim under the treaty of Washington, will shortly sail for the United States. The Lord Mayor's banquet was given at the Mansion House last night. Mr. Shenck, the American Minister, was present, and responded to a toast to the United States. He said the Commission was hourly bringing England and America nearer together. He said the treaty of Washington promised the two peoples friendship forever. more. Gladstone made the principal speech. The evening was mostly devoted to home affairs, but the Premier alluded to the Washington Treaty. As a great international recognition of the principles of equity and as a most honorable termination to a too long existing difficulty, added that we may now look forward to a future of perfect harmony with the United States. Gladstone spoke in high terms of France, and concluded with a assurance that England's relations are friendly with all nations.

AN OLD REBEL DEAD.

John Slidell, formerly Confederate Minister to France, is dead.

PERSIA.

THE FAMINE.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Special cable dispatches add but little to the information received of the dreadful famine in Persia. The drouth last year in the central and southern provinces, and the consequent partial failure of the crops, caused great destruction and misery all winter. At the same time the taxes were increased on the people of Laristan, which brought on famine, causing a number of people to leave their homes, and a consequent decrease of taxes to the Government. The new Government promised to raise not only the usual sum but still more, and this oppression drove the rest of the country people from their homes and thronged the cities, which now no taxes. The failure of the crops in Laristan was rendered more disastrous because the other provinces, which mostly raise opium, cotton and silk, depended on it for their grain. The results in Is, which Yezd, Kirman and Shiraz were in ls, by the end of the winter. Before the new crop, the cities were crowded. The wheat at Kirman rose nine times its usual price, and starvation began. Yezd rai es opium, and as the people could buy n grain, they ate grass and roots. In Kho. omons to save their children to Tur. vinces the people live, and in other pr eaten all their cate their children, lavin, the vermin, domestic animals and ev In Ispahan men were caugh digging up corpses to feed their starvi families with, and the pestilence in con sequence has committed fearful ravages. One-half of Persia is said to be depopulated.

SPAIN.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

MADRID, July 29.—The change in the Spanish Cabinet will work no change in the administration of the affairs in Cuba. The President of the Ministry, Senor Zorilla, in presenting the new ministerial programme to the Cortes, stated that there would be no departure from the colonial policy. Marshal Serrano's late government declared that the Spanish government cannot help sustaining the contest with the rebellion while a single rebel cries "Down with Spain." Our property, our blood, all we have and all we are, will be sent to defend the integrity of the Spanish dominion.

FINANCIAL.

MADRID, July 30.—The *Imperial* says that it is the intention of Minister Gomez to pay the interest on the National debt without reducing the war budget.

HAVANA.

EXTENDED.

HAVANA, July 29.—The submarine telegraph has been successfully extended to St. Vincents.

ON TRIAL.

Fifty or more prisoners are on trial in Martinique for complicity in the recent insurrection in the Island.

STEAMER SAILED.

A steamer has sailed from Demerara, British Guinea, for New York, and should her trip be successful, a monthly line of steamers will be established between the two ports.

ARRIVED.

HAVANA, July 30.—Valmasedo arrived yesterday.

SURRENDERED.

Information of the surrender of important personages has been received, and it is expected that the family of Ex-President Aquilera will surrender at Bayon Colonel Bertel surrendered on Friday with over forty men. Twenty men of the same party surrendered yesterday at Moron. The troops at Guayabal captured Carlos Quesada, cousin of General Quesada, and Miguel Fiquarda, insurgent Governor of Bayamo. The prisoners were taken to Santiago De Cuba for trial. Many families have presented themselves to surrender.

MEXICO.

THE ELECTIONS.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 27.—Juarez' prospects for gaining the election are decidedly the best, but difficulties are expected on the assembling of Congress, which may declare Diaz President. Foul means are reported to have been practiced in the elections everywhere by all parties. Juarez will certainly oppose Lerdo by force, but not Diaz.

INSURGENTS DEFEATED.

A portion of the Guerro insurgents have again been defeated. Several insurgent prisoners were executed by the guard, which the Minister will investigate.

LOTTERY SCHEME.

Parties in Havana are seeking a concession from the Mexican Government for a grand lottery scheme, which it is thought will be granted.

ANNEXATION.

The absorption and annexation of Mexico by United States is again discussed by the journals.

APPOINTED.

General Ochoa was appointed as Mexican Ambassador to Germany.

MINING FEVER.

The ming fever is increasing throughout the Republic.

CANADA.

WASHINGTON TREATY.

TORONTO, July 29.—A Halifax correspondent of the *Telegraph* says the fishery clause in the Washington Treaty has become quite popular in the provinces. The fishermen and merchants are quite satisfied with it. No opposition to the treaty can prove popular here.

BAVARIA.

ELECTED.

MUNICH, July 29.—Dr. Dollinger has been elected Rector of the University of Munich. Fifty-four professors voted in his favor, and six against him.

ST. LOUIS.

Not to be Sold.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—An arrangement has been made between the counsel of the North Missouri Railroad Company and the counsel of the County Collector, by which the company agrees to pay part of its tax bills, and is to submit the remainder for speedy decision by the Supreme Court. In view of this arrangement Collector McGuire has withdrawn the advertisement of the sale of the rolling stock of the road, and the sale will not take place.

SENTENCED.

Patrick Burns, convicted of the murder of one Ostermeyer some months ago and sentenced to be hanged on July 31st, and who has three times refused to accept commutation of sentence to ten years in the penitentiary, finally accepted it to-day under protest and was sentenced by the court.

SHOT.

Munson Beach who was shot night before last by Joseph H. Ford, died between one and two o'clock this morning. The coroner held an inquest this afternoon and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from the effects of wounds inflicted by Ford.

EXPLOSION.

Some days ago while three men were charging a blast on the Arkansas Branch of the Iron Mountain Railroad, the powder was prematurely exploded and Thos. Hughes was killed, and two other workmen seriously injured.

CINCINNATI.

Sunday Concerts.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—Acting Judge Wilson, in the Police Court, in the case of Pross' Beer Gardens, who have been giving Sunday concerts without license, decided to-day that no license could be required for giving free concerts any day in the week.

ROBBERS.

Robbers entered the residence of Luther P. Gay, Medina county, Ohio, to-day at noon, and after seizing, tying and handcuffing Mr. Gay, blew open the safe and taking therefrom $5,000 in United States bonds, and $1,000 in cash.

CONVENTION.

The Republican Executive Committee to-day determined holding a county convention on September 5th.

FAILED.

Adolph, Wood & Co., commission merchants, made an assignment to-day for the benefit of creditors.

LOUISVILLE.

Attempted Suicide.

LOUISVILLE, July 29.—A. Simon, formerly a wealthy merchant of Kansas City, unsuccessfully attempted to commit suicide to-day. He lost his property some time ago and has been peddling since. Finding his income about to expire he tried to raise money to have it renewed, but failing to do so, wrote a note, saying to be poor is no crime, but is very hard, and bought an ounce of laudanum which, he swallowed. The act was discovered almost immediately and medical attendance promptly summoned. The man is now at the City Hospital and in a fair way of recovery.

LONG BRANCH.

President Grant.

LONG BRANCH, July 29.—President Grant and family will remain here at his cottage the remainder of the season, and will, on leaving here, proceed to Washington. The President has abandoned his trip to the West and California, he having been advised by Generals Phil. Sheridan, Sherman and many others, that it is now too late in the season for a satisfactory visit through the West, the crops having all been gathered, and the country being in a barren condition. He has accordingly concluded to postpone the trip until the latter part of the spring of 1872.

BUFFALO.

Carried Over the Falls.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 29.—Alex Lovelot, a French Canadian residing with his family on Navy Island, and Edward Bogardus, of Chippewa, in attempting to cross to Navy Island on Wednesday night, were carried over the Niagara Falls. On Friday remnants of their boats were found below the Falls. Their bodies have not been found. Lovelot leaves a wife and three children.

LITTLE ROCK.

Shooting Affray.

LITTLE ROCK, July 29.—A very serious shooting affray occurred in Benton county, on the 20th inst., between two families, named Reese and Pierce. On the day in question twelve men were threshing wheat in a field near the residence of Reese, the father and half dozen sons who were also present. Six men of the Pierce family came into the field and stood around the thresher for some time, when all of a sudden one of the Pierces struck one of the Reeses with a pitchfork. The father of Reese then struck Pierce with a grain shovel, when another one of the Pierces, pulling out a pistol, shot Reese in the head, inflicting a dangerous wound, and shot another of the Reeses in the thigh and killed a third outright. A general fight then commenced, in which two others, one on each side, were wounded. The assailants then started on a retreat, when one of the Pierces shot back at the crowd and at the same instant received a shot from one of the Reeses, which killed him. No arrests have been made. The difficulty grew out of some differences between children of the two families while at school.

COMPROMISED.

Mason Calbred, one of the Chicol county judges, arrived here, and said the difficulties there have been compromised by Regland withdrawing all claims to the office.

MURDERED.

The son of a respectable family living near Fort Gibson, named Heuson, was found murdered near that place a few days ago, with his throat cut from ear to ear.

OMAHA.

First Rail Laid.

OMAHA, NEB., July 29.—The first rail on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad was laid yesterday afternoon. Rolling stock and iron enough has been received to complete one hundred miles of the road, and the track laying will be commenced next Monday. It is expected to progress at the rate of five miles per day.

HEAVY RAIN STORM.

There was a heavy rain storm in this vicinity last night. Four inches of water fell from six to nine o'clock in the evening, and four and a half up to six this morning. Much damage is done to street culverts, &c.

SEVERE STORM.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, July 29.—The storm last night was more severe than was at first supposed. The roads and bridges, in all directions, are washed out The crops in many places are destroyed. The storm was accompanied by severe lightning. Two buildings in this city were struck and one horse was killed. The track of the Union Pacific Railroad is washed away in several places between here and Gilmore station, ten miles distant. In one place the stream swelled to a flood and carried a quarter of a mile of the railroad bed entirely out of sight, leaving a hollow distance below on the prairie. In another place, a car full of railroad iron, was lodged in a tree, five feet from the ground. No train will leave here till morning. The Omaha and St. Weston Railroad was submerged in numerous places. Many believe that the rain fall was greater than was reported

CAIRO.

Heavy Damages.

CAIRO, July 29.—The case of Cobb, Blaisdell & Co., vs. the Illinois Central Railroad in which damages to the amount of $40,000 is claimed for delay in the delivery of grain some years ago, resulted today in a verdict of $23,000 for plaintiffs. A motion for a new trial was taken under advisement until the next term of court.

CLEVELAND.

Sentenced to be Hung.

CLEVELAND, July 29.—The trial of John H. Hunter of Akron, Ohio, for the murder of Mrs. Gargett, at Richfield in June, terminated to-day. The jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. He was sentenced to be hanged on the 21st of November.

OHIO.

The Steubenville *Herald* of Friday says: Yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock Mr. Jacob R. Slack, family grocerynan, on South Fourth street, committed suicide by hanging himself in a stable, on the property of D. Myers, Esq., adjoining his residence. Mr. Knight, his clerk, was talking with him a few minutes before he committed the deed, when the deceased left the store for the purpose of hitching up the horse to go to the farm. Mr. Knight waited, perhaps an hour, and and Mr. Slack not returning, he sent a boy to the stable to see if he had gone. The boy returned with the startling intelligence that Mr. Slack had hung himself. Mr. Myers and several other men were called and cut him down. When taken down he was warm, but Doctor Gallaghan and subsequently Doctor Payne, pronounced life extinct. The deceased was about thirty one years old, a smart, active business man, and although he had been with us but a few months, was universally respected as an upright, social and clever gentleman. He came here from Zanesville, and was to all appearances, doing a profitable business. For a week past he has been in ill health, and his wife had kept a close watch upon him, fearing he would do some harm to himself. The sad event has cast a gloom over that portion of the city where he was best known. The remains of the deceased were taken to Zanesville for interment, on the 12:15 train to-day.

A BOY was killed by lightning, Wednesday, on the farm next to Philip Heiger, near Eleven Mile Lock, in Independence. It appears that the father, who was absent in the city with a load of hay, had told the boy to assist his mother in cane-seating chairs, in case the weather should prove unfavorable for out-door work. Such proved to be the fact. While at work in the house, and just before the storm had fairly commenced, one of the smaller children rattled at the front door for admittance. The deceased, aged sixteen years, opened the door suddenly and was instantly killed by the bolt which must have followed the current of air occasioned by the opening of the door. The lightning first took effect on the head, passed down the body, and ripped a boot to pieces, mutilated one limb and fired his clothing. The family is indebted to this son for the farm they occupy. The earnings of the father and mother were applied toward supporting the house, while the fruit of this boy's labor was applied toward paying for the farm.

A DISPATCH from Cleveland says: John Fogle, postmaster at Cadiz, was arrested and brought to that city yesterday by the United States Deputy Marshal, George W. Steel, at the instance of C. F. Baldwin, Special Agent of the Postoffice Department, charged with the embezzlement of money order funds, amounting to one thousand or fifteen hundred dollars. Upon an examination before the United States Commissioner, he was held to bail in two thousand dollars to answer at the October term of the United States District Court.

WHAT is a carat? The carat is an imaginary weight that expresses the fineness of gold, or the proportion of pure gold in a mass of metal; thus, an ounce of gold is divided into twenty-four carats, and gold twenty-two carats fine is gold of which twenty-two parts out of twenty-four are pure, the other two being silver, copper or other metals; the weight of four grains, used by jewelers in weighing precious stones and pearls, is sometimes called diamond weight—the carat consisting of four nominal grains, a little lighter than four grains troy, seventy-four and one-sixteenth carat grains being equal to seventy-two grains troy. The term or weight carat derives its name from a bean, the fruit of an Abyssinian tree, called kuara. This bean, from the time of its being gathered, varies very little in its weight, and seems to have been, from a very remote period, used as a weight for gold in Africa. In India also the bean is used as a weight for gems and pearls.

THE wife of John R. McClintock, of Manchester, who is now sixty-four years of age, stepped on a phial, when a girl only sixteen years old, and a piece of glass penetrated her foot. About a week ago, a piece of glass one-fourth of an inch long, one-sixth of an inch wide, and one-sixteenth of an inch thick, was taken out of the top of her foot. It has caused considerable pain at times for the past forty-eight years. The question is, what would have become of that glass if Mrs. McClintock had died some years ago?

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Conscience Money.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Ku Klux Committee.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

Sheridan on Indian Affairs.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Cotton Tax Refunded.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1871.

COMMITTEE RETURNED.

The sub Ku Klux Committee, consisting of Senator Scott and Republicans Stevens and Van Trump, reached Washington to-day, returning from a sojourn of four weeks in various parts of South Carolina, where they have been investigating Ku Klux outrages on the spots where they occurred. They first visited the Capital, Columbia. There are more than one hundred refugees who have fled from violence in various counties, but after examining witnesses for two days the Committee determined to go closer to the scenes of alleged violence, and went to Spartansburg. They expected to remain there three or four days, but stayed elever; when word got out through Spartansburg county that they were there. whites and negroes, victims of violence, came in scores every day from all directions. Murders and cruel whippings by Ku Klux bands had so terrified them that in many neighborhoods nearly every negro man and Republican white man had slept in the woods for months every night. They showed scarified backs, gunshot wounds, bullet holes in their ears, were struck and one horse was killed. The track of the Union Pacific Railroad is washed away in several places between here and Gilmore station, ten miles distant. In one place the stream swelled to a flood and carried a quarter of a mile of the railroad bed entirely out of sight, leaving a hollow distance below on the prairie. In another place, a car full of railroad iron, was lodged in a tree, five feet from the ground. No train will leave here till morning. The Omaha and St. Weston Railroad was submerged in numerous places. Many believe that the rain fall was greater than was reported

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The minority then called for those who had seen and felt Ku Klux oaths, the forms and proceedings of the Klan Council, and the modes of operation when on raids fully developed. Scores of men, whom the proof showed to be Ku-Klux were examined, all of whose disclosures are full and important, denied any knowledge whatever of Ku Klux. One, who was shown to have been in several outrages, swore he had never heard of the existence of Ku Klux in his life. Judge Van Trump subjected all the witnesses called by the majority to a most searching examination. The committee to-day adopted a resolution for the appointment of a sub-committee of three members to hear the testimony of a few witnesses now on their way to Washington, when the adjournment will take place until the 20th of September.

Nearly one hundred witnesses have been examined by the Congressional Ku Klux Committee in this city. The testimony is printed as the examination progresses, and will make several large volumes.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Information has been received here that the British Government has appointed Mr. Gurney, Recorder of the city of London, Commissioner on its part under the Treaty of Washington. The President has appointed as United States Commissioner Judge Frazer, of Indiana. The third Commissioner will be appointed by the United States and Her Majesty conjointly, but in case the third Commissioner shall not have been so named within a period of three months from the exchange and ratification of the treaty, then he shall be appointed by the Spanish Minister at Washington. It is thought, however, that no such contingency will arise, as Minister Roberts, under the treaty, will designate the third Commissioner only in the event of a failure to do so by the United States and Great Britain. The recent telegrams from Madrid stating that he had been authorized to exercise the functions of the third Commissioner are erroneous. The Commissioners under the treaty are to meet at Washington at the earliest convenient period after they have been respectively named to examine and decide all such claims as may be laid before them on the part of the Governments of the United States and Great Britain. It has heretofore been stated that the British Government has appointed as its agent or attorney, under the treaty proper, Mr. Howard, to present and support the claims on its behalf and to answer the claims made upon it and represent it generally in all matters connected with the investigation and decision thereof. The United States Government has just appointed on its part, for similar purposes, Hon. John Davis, of New York.

None of the arbitrators to meet at Geneva have yet been appointed.

COMMISSIONER PLEASONTON.

Commissioner Pleasonton has rendered an opinion, that the term capital employed in the Revenue laws of 1864 and 1866 shall not be construed to impose tax on the borrowed capital of bankers which may be used by them. Assessors are therefore instructed to give special attention to the assessment of this tax, and to assess the same hereafter upon the basis of capital owned by bankers and employed by them in banking business, subject to exemption accorded in the State. The Commissioner has also decided that imported perfumes may be sold in the original packages as entered at the custom houses without being stamped, but when the original package is broken and smaller packages taken therefrom, the bottles contained in the former packages must be stamped before the arey sold or offered for sale. In regard to stamping tared gallon bottles of cologne water to retail from, the Commissioner says the law does not authorize such practice.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has risen since Saturday on the California coast. It has risen decidedly to-day on Lake Superior and fallen slightly in the Southern States. The temperature has fallen on the upper lakes, but on Lake Erie it has risen somewhat. Light winds have, everywhere prevailed, and local rains have been reported from Maine to Virginia, and in Minnesota. Local storms are now reported in the Middle and Atlantic States and western Tennessee, and clearing weather from Kansas and North Carolina. The conditions are favorable for further local storms on the Eastern and Gulf and South Atlantic coast, as also from New Jersey to Massachusetts, on Lake Huron and the Missouri and Arkansas rivers. Cloudy and warmer will probably prevail on Monday very generally east of the Mississippi.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

In forwarding to the headquarters of the army a letter from Lieutenant Davidson, of the Tenth United States Cavalry, expressing a fear of war with the Cheyennes unless the blowas of General Sheridan endorses it as follows. Much of what you hear may be set down as Indian talk. It is well known on the plains that the Kiowas are the most cowardly and at the same time the most noisy and troublesome of the Indians. I do not anticipate any hostility from them, nor do I think they can get any special sympathy from any other tribes. If the agents will only hold stiffly to the policy that when the Indian commits a crime he must be punished, the Indian question will soon pass into a thing of the past.

DOUBTFUL RUMOR.

No official information is receive l from any quarter, showing that Minister Catacazy is to be recalled by the Russian Government. Outside of official circles, however, the belief is entertained that such a recall is not improbable. Wm. S. Huntingdon, of this city, is now on the way to St. Petersburg, on business connected with the Perkins' claim, amounting to nearly half a million dollars, and which Catacazy repudiates, and will, on the private account of the claimants, represent to the Russian Government the justice of the claim, which has been decided by the Solicitor of the State Department, Smith, to be due.

TAX REFUNDED.

The Commissioner of Internal revenue is having refunded the cotton tax collected on rope and bagging, known as the Tare, which amounts to from fifteen to twenty pounds on each bale. The amount of cotton collected by the Government is about eighty millions, and of this amount about three million is rope and bagging, or tare tax, which is now being refunded under the forty-fourth section of the act of June 30th, 1864.

MEETING OF GERMAN CITIZENS.

A meeting of German citizens was held last night for the purpose of forming a German-American Society which shall, in all essential particulars, agree with the programme laid down by the Germans in the New York Association. It is not to be simply for the purpose of promoting political interests and to protect Germans throughout the country, but to diffuse German social characteristics and intelligence.

INTEREST ON THE NEW LOAN.

The coin checks for paying the semi annual interest on the new loan have all been made out, and will be mailed to bondholders on Monday. The books of the Register's office will be closed on the first of August for the purpose of preparing interest tables for the payment of the semi-annual interest on the ten forty loan which falls due September 1st.

GOLD SALES AND BOND PURCHASES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has notified the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase one million dollars worth of bonds on each Wednesday in August, or five millions in all, and sell one million dollars gold on the first, third and fifth Thursdays, and two million on the second and fourth Thursdays in August, or seven million in all.

RESIGNED.

Major Milton Gogswell, of the 21st infantry, and Lieutenant Maurice Kraszynosky, of the 12th infantry, have been ordered to report for examination before the Retiring Board at San Francisco. Lieut. Howard Stockton, of the Ordnance Department and Jas. A. Tobinson, of the 24th infantry, have resigned.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

Geo. V. Hall, General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, sent to the Treasurer of the United States $1,500, forwarded through him for credit to the conscience fund by a young man who has been greatly benefitted by religious experience.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

The contract for tile case work of the new State Department building has been awarded to Bodwell & Co., of Maine, and the contract for granite for the superstructure, to Ordway & Co., of Virginia.

GONE HOME.

Supervisor Dwyer, of Ohio, who has been in the city for several days, left tonight for home.

EXPLOSION.

Heartrending Scenes.

ENGINEER'S ACCOUNT.

Fifty Persons Killed.

One Hundred and Twenty Wounded.

LARGE NUMBERS MISSING.

NEW YORK, July 30, 1871.

FERRY BOAT EXPLOSION.

The Staten Island ferry boat Westfield, while on the slip at Whitehall, and crowded with passengers, exploded her boiler at 1:20. The concussion was terrific, shattering the forward part of the boat and killing and scalding a great number of people. The hurricane deck was carried overboard and fell over a large number of persons in the water, who were drowned. The scene is beyond description. Men were struck dumb at the their loss: wives and little ones and women were distracted, having lost husbands and children, while little children were crying for their parents who were lost. The front of the boiler was suddenly blown out, lodging in the bow, thirty feet distant. The forward part of the boat, upper cabin and all, was instantly shivered and split into a thousand pieces. As an eye witness expressed it: "The forward part of the boat was lifted fifty feet in the air, the smoke stack fell down, and then everything was buried in the hold. Passengers, chairs, stools, horses, benches, and life preservers dropped into hold at the boiler, which poured out a deadly volume. Many persons were blown overboard. A father and mother had their children blown from their arms into the water. In an instant all was alive with men, women and children struggling for life. The after part of the boat, which had escaped the force of the explosion, would have been filled with the uninjured, but they were panic-stricken and leaped overboard without regard of consequences. Captain Ullman, of the New street police, hearing of the explosion, went promptly on board. The fire alarm was sounded. Dr. Shine was at the scene within ten minutes, well provided with medicines and bandages. Had he not collected, he saved several lives by prudence. Within twenty minutes Inspector Jamison was on the ground directing the efforts of the police and keeping back the crowd. Many persons were drowned. The harbor police boat came to the rescue, and a gentlemen who was on the boat says he saw about a dozen lives. The firemen also went to the rescue, and right bravely did they work. The debris in the fore part of the hold was first removed. The cries of the poor, half boiled victims were heart-rending. Stimulants were given them as they struggled from beneath the beams and timbers upon their burns. As fast as the wounded were recovered they were borne to the deck of another ferry boat which was moored alongside, where they were tenderly cared for by Dr. Shine. Within twenty minutes ambulances from the Centre Street Hospital were at the wharf. The scalded victims were placed is the ambulances and driven to the hospital at full speed. Private carriages and express wagons were also brought into requisition. The Insurance patrol wagon bore several loads of mangled human beings to the hospital. Some died on the way; others are delirious with pain. One ambulance was filled with children, whose eyes and faces were swollen beyond all recognition. Their feet and legs were cooked and their tender muscles half bare. By 1 o'clock, over seventy-five would have been recovered. In the Centre Street Hospital five of them died within an hour. The scenes here were heart-rending. Twelve dead bodies were recovered from the boat. Four have since been found in the water, and five died, making so far as has been ascertained, twenty-one persons killed nearly out right. Many of those in the water clung to the pieces till they were rescued, but others sank before aid could reach them. At least thirty five persons must have been killed and drowned. This is the lowest estimate. The wounded will reach one hundred and twenty. Many of them are carriages and drove to their homes. The drug stores in the neighborhood were filled with them. Among the injured was Sheriff Madden, of Brooklyn, who was driven to his house. Over fifteen hundred persons were gathered at the Battery within an hour after the explosion. Mr. John Magee, Pilot, was blown from the forward part of the boat twenty feet into the air, falling on the boat and escaping without a scratch. John Freeland was captain of the boat, and Harry Robinson engineer. The latter is a colored man, and the indignation of the passengers against him is tremendous, though his friends claim that he is not to blame. The boiler was inspected by J. H. Mathews, United States Boiler Inspector, on the 5th of June, and pronounced safe.

Robinson, the engineer, makes the following statement: "I live in Stapleton, am about forty-five years of age; been engineer for twenty years; been employed by the company for sixteen years. I got a certificate and passed an examination; I did not bring my certificate to the company, for the company did not require one for this ferry. I had entire charge of the Westfield; the boat is an half-hour boat; run on Sundays between regular trips; was on boat when the explosion took place. I had just come off deck; it was then fifteen minutes past one; I went down into the fire room; one of the engineers, Patrick Finnigan, was in the room; I said Patrick how is the water, and he replied all right at this time; I approached the boiler and tried the third cock; found that the water touched the third cock; the boiler has only three cocks; I then went up to the engine room, and passing the door went in; found the beam er carried twenty-seven pounds of steam; I then went on deck; two minutes after I went again on the boat and into the pilot house; the Captain was in there at the time; just as I was going down into the engine room, the explosion occurred; from where I stood I knew I could not get through the door, so I opened the trap door; as I did so, I saw fireman Robert Crosson coming up the trap; the boiler was in use nine years; it was considered a good one; I can't say what caused the explosion; the boiler had a patch on the cylinder part, where the explosion occured; the boiler was two years hauled last winter, in fact, the boilers of both the Westfield and Northfield; I examined the patch last Thursday; it seemed to be in very good condition; I went on duty at twelve o'clock at noon; I relieved the engineer, Robert Brown; Robinson appeared perfectly sober, all rumors to the contrary. He gave a statement of the affair in a cool and collected manner. The excitement in all the lower wards of the city of Brooklyn and Staten Island is intense, and the streets thronged with anxious crowds. Extras from the *Sun* and *Times* office, with full details of the affair were published about dark.

One of the firemen on board the boat, named Robert Crosson, who was in the fire room at the time of the explosion, says that fifteen minutes before the accident he was on the cylinder; then went to one of the cabins for a drink of water, and then entered the fire room. While here he heard a hissing noise proceeding from the rear of the boiler, and went to see the cause; had gone but about half way the length of the boiler when he heard the steam so dense that he could go no further; turned to come back when he was struck in the face by a flying splinter and knocked down; he made his way to the deck as fast as possible; this hissing noise which he heard must have been the starting of the plate patching of the boiler and the first premonition of the impending disaster. A cursory examination of the boiler as it rested in the bottom of the boat revealed the fact that the explosion occurred at the rear, and that a piece about four feet long and two feet wide was worn out of the socket, and that thrown a distance of about one hundred feet on to the dock at the barge office. Another and larger portion of the boiler was thrown forward into the bow of the boat. Another victim of the accident is Antonio Meccay, a partner of Garibaldi in a candle factory at Clifton, Staten Island. The poor fellow was shockingly bruised and cannot move without suffering the greatest agony. He was borne to his residence by friends, when the physicians pronounced that the injuries would undoubtedly prove fatal. Meccay sacrificed all his wealth in the Garibaldi movement in succoring the poor Italian immigrants who came to this country. He was Garibaldi's most intimate friend and adviser. He was a man of great ingenuity and has secured seventeen different patents for improvements in candle making machinery, and had elaborated a system of speaking tube telegraphy, by which it was poposed to enable antipode nations to converse together. Signor Meccay leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

Midnight—The total number of killed at this hour is thirty-one, of whom only Prof. Marsh Chenievre, of Brooklyn; Jno. J. Beck, 302 Tenth avenue; J. J. Johnson, 853 Fulton street, Brooklyn; Matilda Maffatt, 454 Ninth avenue; Nellie Graome, Flatbush; Louise L. and Geo. Lass, 71 First avenue, have been identified. Of the unknown dead in the hospital and station houses awaiting identification twelve are men, six women and six boys and girls generally under twelve years. The number of severely wounded, whose names and residences have been ascertained, is about seventy, and the number of those less seriously injured, who were removed and cared for by friends, is not ascertained. None of the officers or employees of the Westfield are thus far reported among the sufferers.

LIST OF WOUNDED.

The following is a complete list of the wounded now cared for by the public authorities: Nancy Juck, nine years, New Jersey; Charles Ondes, nine years, New Jersey; John Groom and wife, Flatbush; Louisa Geiser, 245 First avenue;

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.

STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.

ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN,
D. N. WHITE,
H. K. SAMPLE,
J. W. BALLANTINE,
ALEX. MILLAR.

CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. BAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. R. FLACK.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH DILWORTH,
JAMES McGUNIGLE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLUGSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

BONDS at Frankfort, 96¼@96¾c.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 112@112¼.

PRINCE ARTHUR, another of Queen Victoria's sons, being about to be married, asks Parliament to vote him his annual allowance. The young man wants to know how much he may depend on, before the knot is tied. Maybe the future mother-in-law, seeks the same interesting information.

THE *World*, after considering long, like a timid maiden in a bathing dress at the sea shore, has made up its mind to take the much dreaded plunge out from the sandy beach of indecision into the troubled sea of decided opinion. It has gone for the New York *Times* to the extent of more than a column. It does not say that what the *Times* charges is not true, but stands upon a little pinnacle of lofty morality, and berates its opponent for being wicked. The Tammany ring in New York must have completely lost their self-possession or, after all these days of consideration, they would have decided upon something better to say than that

IF SENATOR CAMERON'S name had not been Simon, we wonder what the funny Democratic papers would have had to say about him. As it is they every now and then say: "Simon says wiggle waggle," and then they scream with delight at their wonderful joke. It is not bad, but as it is about all they have to say about him there would be danger of it becoming monotonous, were it not for the stupendous wit of the Philadelphia *Age*, which has spurned the old joke and created another scintillation, by calling Major Errett, "Simon Cameron's journeyman wiggle wagger." Good! Da Capo! Bravo! Bis! Encore! But still don't repeat it more than a thousand times or it might be in danger of sounding as though it were not new.

IT IS ANNOUNCED that President Grant's son Fred, who recently graduated at West Point, and received his commission as Lieutenant, has abandoned the army, and accepted a position as Surveyor on the Pacific Railroad. No doubt when the country needs his services they will be freely given. We cannot blame any young man of energy and ambition, for withdrawing from a service, where nothing but a life of idleness is offered to him. It is all the better for the country, to have our West Point graduates shift for themselves, after acquiring their military education, instead of dragging out a life of indolence, to be supported by the government. But when the time comes, if ever, for a practical application of their military studies, they can then prove that they are not unmindful of the obligations imposed on them, and can offer their services to their country.

WHEN Mr. Parton came to this city he was hospitably entertained and afterward went away and said Pittsburgh looked like Hell with the lid off. This was aggravating, but we were glad that no public notice was taken of his delinquencies when he next visited this place. But he has just now committed another act of deliberate cruelty so attrocious that we are not prepared to say that we should discountenance his lynching, were it proposed. This man, this viper, this husband of Fanny Fern, this Parton has come out and elaborately, not to say successfully, attempted to prove, first, that General Marion never did offer a roasted sweet potato to a British officer, and next and most terrible, that General Washington and the little hatchet and the cherry-tree, and the old grandfather of his country never had that famous meeting and little George never said "I can't tell a lie, father, I can't tell a lie, I did it with my little hatchet." These stories, it seems, were the invention of the biographer, Weems, whose name be forever blessed, on account of those same lies which he could tell so well.

ANDY JOHNSON is going to Paris to teach Thiers how to "make treason odious, and make traitors take back seats," over there. He succeeded so well in that line here, that the Communists, we are told, intend to give him a reception, on his arrival. If they can only succeed in getting Thiers to adopt his method of punishing traitors, they may expect soon to be placed again in power. Andy will also call on Mr. Bonaparte, and condole and weep with him over the ingratitude of republics, and empires. He has also promised to visit Ex-Queen Isabella, provided he has sufficient strength left after the lachrymose effort with Mr. B. He will make his usual "swing around the circle," on which occasion he will appear wrapped up in the American flag, and on the circuit will receive calls from Orleans, Chambourd and a Mr. Bourbon—no relation to him of Kentucky—all of whom are desirous of seeing the ex-office holder, and by accident President of the Great Republic, and ascertaining how he felt during his impeachment trial, and other sensations supposed to have been indulged in by this Moses, with the blatant tongue.

THE Philadelphia *Age*, is again telling secrets. It is perfectly wonderful how that paper manages to worm its way into confidences and then come out and astonish the world by its simply atrocious stupidity. This time it takes up the great questions of European politics and in a little more than half a column sets them comfortably at rest. From this article it seems that Prussia flung herself recklessly into the war with France, leaving her fortresses empty and her frontiers unguarded, because Russia had, per secret treaty, guaranteed her inviolability. But now Russia is alarmed at the growing greatness of Germany, and is rapidly preparing to squelch it. While Germany is as quickly as possible getting together a mighty fleet to aid in conquering Russia.

We cannot help but think that the powers and potentates of Europe will stop taking the *Age* into their confidence if it continues thus to betray their secrets. It must be very disagreeable for Prussia to have the world informed that it is raising a fleet to conquer Russia, because Germany has fought two wars to get coast enough to have a fleet, and has for years had that idea in its head. And how must the Czar feel, when he reads the *Age* and finds that, although during his whole reign he has gotten people to believe that his ambitions were a union of the Sclavonic races, the opening of the Black Sea, and the extension of Russian power in Asia, his real meaning has at length been betrayed and his years of preparation merely mean the squelching of Prussia. When Prince Alexis, visits this country next month, we advise the *Age*, to have a twenty inch gun ready to receive him with, in its sanctum. Otherwise we may have to report a terrible case of kidnappery and bloodshed or Siberean exile.

SHALL THEY BE SWORN!

From time to time we have in these columns urged on the Republicans of the city, the grave importance of so conducting the approaching primary meetings for the selection and designation of candidates for the various city offices, as to leave no room for the suspicion that any dishonest or dishonorable practices have been resorted to in order to *count in*, against the expressed will of the people, any favorite the several boards may agree upon. We have done so for two reasons. 1—Because we hold that the Republican party of Pittsburgh, with its great and overwhelming majority, can afford to be strictly honest in all matters. It owes it to the people to do what is conscientiously right and the people have a sacred privilege to demand right and honesty at their hands, for it is only from the people that it derives its power, and by them that it maintains its ascendency. 2—There is a tiny wave in the current of public opinion which any but the blind can see, which threatens to become a great billow that will sweep victory from us, if the GRAVEST CAUTION is not exercised in making our nominations. We say that if the slightest grounds are given for dissatisfaction, based on the idea of *real or imaginary fraud* practiced at the primary meetings, all will be lost, and the opposition candidates will walk over the course to an easy triumph! We are no alarmists, but have sufficiently felt the public pulse to know how timely are our words of warning. The people almost universally demand that the members of the different election boards be sworn to perform their duties on behalf of Republican voters in an honest, straight forward manner, and their demand cannot well be set aside if evil consequences are not to be desired.

Now, some tell us that we have no law in asking that these officers be sworn, that no obligation assumed by primary election officers is legal or binding. Admitted; but not one man in ten thousand will violate the moral obligation he takes before, and in the name of God, to prove honest and honorable for the few hours he will sit on the election board. We have not yet reached that depth of degradation where a solemn oath or affirmation is void because no legal punishment for its violation can follow. As we take it, the sworn has higher regard for the oath because of the thought that it is swiftly borne to heaven, and there recorded to stand forever, to his credit if not violated, his damnation if disregarded. Stripped of its holy nature no oath amounts to an oath. We want our primary election officers placed on their religious honor, and we feel sure not one among them all will violate that. If any do, the people will be slow to believe it. Acting under such a sacred obligation the election officers are elevated to a position that scorns suspicion. If sworn, and no honest man can object to assuming the obligation—for self-protection against suspicion he would rather covet the oath—we can safely say that the now justly founded and well ground suspicion that "boards have been set up" will be killed, and that the people—the monarchs before whom all must bow in this land of ours—will toss their caps for whosoever may be nominated. Give us sworn boards, fair nominations and good candidates and our Republican majority will be largely increased next Fall; do the contrary and we predict such a setting back as we have not had since the Riddell fiasco. Will the words of warning be heeded? Will the City Executive Committee still imagine that they hold the great Republican majority in this city, by virtue of their chance appointment, by the throat? We hope not. If they do not conform to the expressed and universal sentiment of the people on the question of sworn boards at the primary meetings, they will prove themselves unworthy representatives of a great party and will pass the municipal card into the hands of the Democracy.

THE "WORLD" ALARMED.

There are indications that the large property owners of New York city will refuse to pay further taxes. They say they are justified in this step, on the ground, that what appear as manifest proofs of open and flagrant crimes on the part of the city officials, having been detected and published, yet remain undisputed Corruption among the municipal officers must be disproved before any further revenues will be placed in their hands. These charges are not mere "fabrics of a vision," but are actual, correct, and undisputed transcripts, secretly obtained from the books of the city, revealing a state of affairs which for downright knavery, is unparalleled in our history. Can these citizens be blamed for refusing to pay over into the hands of self-convicted thieves, the taxes, which are needed to secure and maintain the credit of the city? If there were any doubt of the truth of these charges, the case would be different. But Mayor Hall admits the payments of the excessive charges, as set down in the books, and endeavors to shift the responsibility on the previous administration. He does not attempt to deny any thing that is charged by the *Times*, but claims that, if the amounts were excessive, he is not to be blamed. He confesses everything that has been charged, and does any one wonder that the property owners refuse to furnish him with further funds, with which to continue the same reckless and criminal wastefulness? But this is not all. Does any one suppose that Mayor Hall, Controller Connolly, "Boss" Tweed, Sweeney, and the rest of Tammany Ring have been innocently paying out these *millions* to mechanics and to store keepers, and keeping nothing for for themselves? Is any one "green" enough to suppose that they paid to carpenters, plasterers etc., hundreds of thousands of dollars, for work that was barely worth one tenth of the amount charged? For the sake of the argument suppose they did, even then the citizens are justified in acting in the way they are reported as having determined on, for they develop an incapacity and a softness which indicate that they are more fit subjects for a lunatic asylum, than to be rulers over a great city like New York. But no one does believe this, not even the editor of the *World*. The evidences are all to the contrary. These men, a few years ago, were poor, without capital, and since their elections, without time to devote to outside pursuits. They are now all rich, living in fine style in the most expensive and fashionable portions of the city, keeping magnificent and costly equipages, supporting hests of liveried servants, giving grand receptions, and cutting huge swells at the gay watering places. *Where did they get the money to keep up such a show?* Their salaries are insufficient, and it is not to be presumed that all of them have been successful Sir Roger Tichbornes. They cannot escape the only conclusion to be arrived at—*they have been dishonest.*

What is to be the result of this new phase of the matter? The revenues will be stopped, and with them the payments by the city. The wharves, docks, streets, and other city improvements will cease, the police will necessarily be dismissed, and the city will be brought to a dead stand still, if this movement is carried out. The financial condition of the city, and to some extent that of the State, will be seriously affected, and the city government will be powerless. The only way to obviate all of this trouble, will be, for the condemned Ring to resign. This is doubtless the wish and intention of the tax payers. Wearied at length, at hoping for relief, they have considered the first law of nature—self protection. They have argued, "take from these villains the power, refuse to longer supply them with money, and they will be powerless, and must resign their places." We admit that the remedy decided upon is a fearful one. We admit that it is revolutionary, in a measure and dangerous, provided that it is carried out to the full extent. But it will not be. It is designed to throw the matter speedily before the courts for final settlement. This, it appears, can be accomplished in no other way. The *Times* has over and over again challenged Oakey Hall to bring suit against itself for libel, so that it may have an opportunity of proving, before a jury, the truth of its charges. But the Mayor declines, evidently afraid of the exposure that would surely follow. There is no way left to *force* it into the courts, and there it must eventually go, and the great suit will be "the people of the city of New York *versus* the Tammany Ring." No wonder the *World* is alarmed and utters wild shrieks of despair. The scales at last have fallen from its eyes, it sees an outraged and long patient, long suffering community aroused. Hitherto powerless, they have bowed their heads to the yoke, and submissively plodded on Now with the help of a brave new leader, and with the damning record of facts in their hands, they defy the power of the Ring, and say, "thus far, but no farther." The country looks on in sympathy with the tax ridden people, and applaud their determination to submit no longer The Republican press is a unit on the side of the people, and against the Ring. The *World* had better suggest to its friends of Tammany, that the best thing to be done, would be to resign. It cannot stay the movement to expose them, and its frantic shrieks will not save them. They and the Democratic party which sustains them, have heard their knell, and henceforth, we dare predict, New York will be rid of their baneful presence.

Pennsylvania's Farm Wealth.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

It has become so much a habit to consider the grand Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a "coal," "iron" and "petroleum" State, that it is worth while to look at her now and then in her other capacities. We present the materials for this in another part of this morning's issue of the *Ledger*. Taking some of the returns of the recent census showing the agricultural productions of Pennsylvania in 1870 and the value of her farms, farm stock, farm implements, &c., we have set them side by side with the returns for the same articles and subjects as found in the census returns for the years 1860 and 1850 respectfully. From these our readers can judge how greatly the agricultural wealth of our State has increased, and how much more important the agricultural interest is than all other interests, vast and influential as some of the others are. Beginning with the cash value of the farms of the State, our table shows that in 1850, the aggregate value was $407,876,099—ten years later, in 1860, it was $662,050,707, and in 1870 it was returned at the magnificent figure of $1,043,481,582. This is an increase of value in twenty years, of one hundred fifty per cent., and in the last ten years, of nearly sixty per cent. The value of the farms of the State increased from 1860 to 1870, more than twice as fast as the population increased in their numbers. The next conspicuous augmentation of valuable agricultural property is seen in the increased value of farm implements and machinery. The total of this in 1850, was $14,722,541; in 1860 the sum was 22,442,842, an increase of about fifty per cent.; and in 1870 the aggregate was $35,658,196, an increase of about sixty per cent., or nearly three times as fast as the increase of population. We come next to the value of live stock on the farms, viz: horned cattle, horses, sheep, swine, &c. The total value of them in 1850 was $41,500,053; in 1760 the total was $66,672,726, and in 1870, notwithstanding the great demands for slaughter during the four years of the war, the aggregate was $115,647,075, showing an increase of sixty-six per cent. during the years of extraordinary vicissitude among cattle. These are most unexpectedly prosperous exhibits, telling a most welcome story of great progress in the agricultural wealth of the State.

Going briefly into details of the live stock account of our farmers, we find that horses have increased in number about twenty-three thousand, presenting an array for any future cavalry (which we trust may never come in any but peaceful parades,) of 460,339 animals. Milch cows have also increased about thirty-three thousand. Sheep show an increase of about one hundred and sixty thousand more than in 1860, though the gross number is about twenty-eight thousand less than in 1850. Political economists and an inspection of the fluctuations in the wool trade, may explain why sheep culture does not advance with our other great agricultural staples, although the State has such abundant grazing grounds admirably adapted to the purpose. Swine are steadily decreasing in number, there being a very marked decrease since 1860. But whilst sheep show no continuous progress in numbers, and the swine are diminishing, the value of animals slaughtered for food purposes and sent to market shows an astonishing increase. The value of this class of the agricultural productions of Pennsylvania in 1850 was $8,219,848; in 1860 it was $13,399,378; and in 1870 the value had increased to $28,412,903. A comparison of the prices of beef, mutton, pork, veal, &c., in 1850 and 1860, with the current market rates, will explain in part why this increase has reached the great ratio of more than one hundred per cent.

The expanding proportions of the corn, wheat and oat crops are very gratifying. Corn shows an aggregate of 34,702,006 bushels in 1870 against 28,196,821 bushels in 1860, and 19,835,214 bushels in 1850. Wheat shows a total of 19,672,967 bushels in 1870 against 13,045,231 in 1860, an increase of somewhat over fifty per cent., though it should be noted that the wheat crop was less by two and a quarter millions in 1860 than it was in 1850. The oat crop is increasing steadily and largely, that of 1870 being 36,478,585 bushels, or more than nine millions of bushels greater than that of 1860, which was nearly six millions greater than in 1850. Rye continues to decline, though the rye whisky business is still active. This is an anomaly for the explanation of which we can furnish no clue. And there is another anomaly, for whilst the number of sheep as already noted is but slightly greater than in 1860, and not so great as in 1850, the wool clip of those three years stands thus: 6,561,722 pounds in 1870; 4,752,523 pounds in 1860, and 4,481,570 in 1850. We do not believe that even the circulars of the wool trade will explain how this comes about. The tobacco crop has increased thirty-eight per cent., and the value of the products of our orchards one hundred and sixty per cent. in the last ten years.

Among the great products of Pennsylvania set forth in the table and not noted in the above remarks are hay, potatoes and butter, the returns of which for 1870 were, hay, 2,848,219 tons; potatoes, 12,889,267 bushels, and butter, 60,834,644 pounds. At this point we leave the further consideration of these interesting statistics to the readers of the *Ledger*, admonishing the precise statistician that when he compares values he must make allowance for the difference between the currency of 1870 and the coin of 1860.

The Purchase System.

The purchase system has recently been abolished in the British army, but a widely circulated and universally credited rumor prevails in Germany that a plan is under consideration by the Government of the latter country for the introduction of the system of purchase into the German army. The chief advocate of this new measure is General Blumenthal, an intimate personal adviser of the Crown Prince, and who, as a military administrator, is regarded as second only to Von Moltke. The plan, it is stated, has been favorably received by the German nobility and gentlemen, from whom the regimental officers are appointed. Even at present they exercise rigidly the right of objecting to the introduction into the regiment of any officer whom they do not approve of.

The Pestilence in Buenos Ayres.

[From the Boston Journal, July 25.]

A pamphlet published in Buenos Ayres and compiled by Rev. T. E. Ash, B. A., Chaplain of the British Legation of that city, gives a minute account of the origin and spread of the awful plague, now happily at an end, which raged in that city from March 25, 1870, to June 1, 1871. The author remained in the city during all that time. In view of his experience he says:

"Verily there is nothing more appalling than pestilence, nothing that shows more forcibly the frail tenure of human life and nothing which brings out in such bold relief the noblest feelings of the better class of men and the hard-hearted selfishness of others."

Some idea of the terrible fatality of the epidemic may be gathered in this extract:

"At the commencement of the present year our population was a little over 180,000 souls; of these about two-thirds fled during the epidemic, more than 20,000 others perished and at one period, while there hardly remained 40,000 people in the town, the number of sick exceeded 7,000, and the mortality ranged from 400 to 600 per day—more than ten per cent. of the inhabitants."

Mr. Ash devotes a chapter to the origin and causes of the plague. Its perusal inclines one to wonder, not only at the long delay in the terrible visitation, but that the mortality did not reach the limit of complete extermination. The city, it appears, was reeking with filth; the stench, when the wind blew from the south, occasioned vomiting, and the effluvia from the "vasura," or stuff from the scavenger's cart, caused the whole city to steam like a dunghill whenever a hot sun came after a fall of rain. While the whole city was thus fermenting and steaming, "the water of the River Plate was so poisoned by the liquid from the Riachuelo that the dead fish covered the roadstead and river as high as Palermo; yet this same water was what the citizens of Buenos Ayres had to drink." Add to all this the fact that there was an utter lack of drainage facilities, that the water after licking up the garbage and filth of the streets run into stagnant wells which honeycomb the city, and it will be seen that a state of affairs more conducive to pestilence could hardly be devised.

The plague first appeared in the lowest quarter of the city, and for some time was confined to the dregs of the population in San Telmo. But early in March it appeared in the more respectable localities, and with increasing fatality, and by the middle of the month it became general. The last week in March the mortality reached 350 per day. The gravediggers were unable to meet the demand for graves, and coffins were quite out of the question. Harrowing details of the progress of the disease are given; how people died for lack of medical attendance; how panic-stricken and superstitious were the poorer and ignorant classes; how in the haste of burial care was not taken to ascertain beyond doubt whether death had really supervened—and much more to the same purport, revealing the worst as well as the best there is in human nature, since instances are cited showing the most heroic self-sacrifice on the part of female nurses, Sisters of Charity, priests and clergymen, infected with others where fathers and mothers are found abandoning their children, and *vice versa*, without a thought except for their own safety. On Easter Sunday, April 10, the disease reached its climax, the number of interments on that day being 540. All through Easter week the mortality continued at an appalling figure. The South Cemetery was filled, a new one was opened and the old strewed with a layer of lime. More than 22,000 graves had been filled in the South Cemetery during the three months prior to the closing of its gates. The condition of affairs at this crisis is thus described:

"The aspect of the city by night was even more awe-inspiring than by day. The silence was rarely broken but by the hollow sound of vehicles taking off the dead, or the tinkling of a little bell, as the blessed Sacrament was conveyed to the dying. Fires might be seen here and there—the furniture, &c., of infected houses that the police burned in the streets and court yards. Watering carts made the rounds, scattering disinfectants, such as coal-tar, but the plague seemed to mock such remedies; for death was busy in every house where any inhabitants yet remained."

On the 16th of April the plague began visibly to decline, and latest reports represent it as nearly extinct. But it will take years to repair the ravages of the epidemic and give Buenos Ayres her former wealth and prominence.

The Ironclad Cerberus.

[From the London Telegraph, July 12.]

From the detailed accounts now sent as to the voyage of the ironclad turret ship Cerberus to Melbourne, we may derive further evidence of the unfitness of such vessels for long sea voyages. The Cerberus left England a few days after the loss of the Captain had been announced here; and, although she went by the Suez Canal, her voyage to the Antipodes occupied a little over five months—just double the time taken by the auxiliary screw mercantile steamers from Liverpool that go round by the Cape of Good Hope. Fortunately time was no object, the main point being to get her out in safety, and that end was accomplished by dint of prudent calculation and admirable seamanship. The obstacles to success were, however, manifold. First, there was a heavy gale in the Bay of Biscay, during which the vessel rolled so frightfully as to suggest the imminence of a fate like that which befell the Captain on almost the same spot. Vividly conscious of their narrow escape, many of the crew deserted as soon as the Cerberus arrived at Gibraltar. At Malta there was a delay of no less than two months to take in coal. The Suez Canal was safely passed, and by-and-by Aden was reached, despite stormy weather in the Red Sea. From Aden the next stages were to Galla, and so across to Batavia. After leaving that port the ironclad was for two days "on the edge of a cyclone," but she survived the shock, and managed to reach Fremantle, in Western Australia, whence to Melbourne was comparatively easy work. Incidentally it is stated that the crew, besides being kept in chronic suspense as to the chances of escaping the fate of the Captain, and being also frequently half-drowned by the seas shipped, were, on reaching the tropics, so broiled by the heat as to be scarcely fit for work. The great iron structure became, in fact, a furnace. These facts show, what was never really doubted, that floating batteries, turreted, are practically worthless, except for harbor defence—the very work for which the Cerberus is designed. She was, in some respects, less adapted than even the Captain was for open sea, and she had to be fitted with a temporary upper deck and bulwarks for the emergency of the voyage. For fighting purposes, she would, when at sea, have been useless, no guns could have been worked in a vessel rolling at an angle which showed h bilge pieces out of the water. Indeed, the difficulty of keeping her crew would of itself have been a serious drawback to any thing like efficiency. But in smooth water in harbors or estuaries, the defensive powers of such vessels would be prodigious, since they would, as a rule, encounter assailants, forced by the very conditions of an open sea voyage, to be content with less bulky guns and iron plating of less thickness. The type of a sea going turreted ironclad has yet to be discovered, and the voyage of the Cerberus does not enlighten us much on the point, though possibly Captain Panter's experience of his troublesome charge in all weathers may enable him to give our naval contractors some useful hints.

Rome as a Capital.

Although the establishment of Rome as the capital of the kingdom of Italy gratifies the patriotic views of the Italians, yet it is argued that, in a practical light, the change is objectionable. The central position of Rome, it is true, may give it certain advantages over Florence, Naples or Turin, yet the means of communication are not as convenient as they should be. However, the extension of the railway to Florence on the north and to Naples on the south, constitutes Rome as one of the main stations on the mail route to India by way of Brindisi. Communication with the Mediterranean ports has also been increased, by the establishment of new lines of steamers, running from Civita Vecchia, the port of Rome. The serious objections to Rome, as a capital, consist in its inconvenient plan, its crooked streets, and its crowded population, while the provisions for ordinary comfort in most of the houses of the city are notably deficient. The population, also, is almost absolutely deficient in per. sons of the intelligent middle class, and, in addition to the clergy, consists of a few indolent nobles, and of the other extreme of small shopkeepers and ignorant artisans. The climate of Rome, though delightful for five or six months of the year, is extremely unhealthy from June to October, and during that period is fatal to strangers.

MR. JOSEPH CALDWELL, a well-to-do citizen of Columbus, Ohio, unaccountably disappeared more than twelve months since, and very recently, as it has been discovered, died in a lunatic asylum in New Orleans, and was buried in a pauper's grave. He left an estate worth $150,000, and one of his relatives is now enjoying it.

THE knotty will question in Connecticut, before reported, has been settled as follows. The estate is to be divided into nine parts. The boy has four-ninths, the mother three-ninths, and the girl two-ninths. In making this decision the Judge recommends that in future women whose husbands make such wills should be careful not to produce such unexpected complications.

ATTEND TO YOUR FEET.—CORNS.

One of the most wonderful preparations which has come into use recently is ROBINSON'S CORN PENCIL, which removes from the feet these troublesome excrescences, and that, too, without any pain. Robinson's Corn Solvent dissolves and disintegrates the corn entirely, leaving the feet as smooth and healthy as if the corn had never been there.

It not only removes corns, but warts and bunions, and indurations of any kind are freely removed. Let any one whose feet are troubled with these pests try it at once, and every particle of indurated matter can be removed from the feet. They are sold at 50 cents each, or by the dozen, at KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Sent by mail for 60 cents.

MINERAL WATER HEAUQUARTERS!

JUST RECEIVED! DIRECT IMPORTATIONS!
25 cases Congress Water.
50 cases St. Louis, Michigan, Magnetic Spring Water.
13 cases Hawthorne Spring Water.
10 cases High Rock Congress Water.
5 cases Saratoga Water.
5 cases Katalysine Gettysburg Water.
Excelsior, Vichy, Kissingen and Blue Lick Waters on draught from the Great Frost King Fountain.
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets (old St. Clair.)

SCIENCE ADVANCES.

As soon as an article purporting to be of utility has been tested, and its merits endorsed by public opinion, unprincipled parties endeavor to replenish their depleted purses by counterfeiting, and substituting a spurious for the genuine article. Some time since, mercury, in the disguise of pills, powders, &c., was given for all diseases of the stomach and liver, while quinine was freely administered for the chills. At length Hostetter's Stomach Bitters made its advent, and an entire new system of healing was inaugurated. The beneficial effects of this valuable preparation were at once acknowledged, and mineral poisons suffered to sink into that obscurity to which an enlightened age has consigned them. There have been many spurious bitters palmed upon the community, which, after trial, have been found perfectly worthless, while Hostetter's has proved a blessing to thousands, who owe to it their restoration to health.

For many years we have watched the steady progress of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in public estimation, and its beneficent effects as a cure for all complaints arising from the stomach of a morbid nature, and we are free to say that it can be relied upon as a certain relief and remedy. Its proprietors have made the above preparation, after years of careful study and sifting, and are now reaping the reward claimed by this valuable specific, and which they so richly merit. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it therefore demands the attention of the afflicted.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street,
Macrum & Carlisle,
27 FIFTH AVENUE,
Have Opened a Complete Line of
Hamburgs,
Real Laces,
Lace Collars,
Linen Collars.
ALL THE NEW STYLES
Parasols,
French Corsets,
Glove-Fitting Corsets,
Hoop Skirts, new shape,
Fringes, Gimps, Buttons,
Corded and Plain Satin,
Plain and Fancy Bow Ribbons.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF THE
"HARRIS SEAMLESS KID GLOVE,"
Elegant shades, reduced to
$2.00 Per Pair.
A FULL LINE OF
Foreign and Domestic Hosiery.
ap26:g56-MWF

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
Low Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

At 5½c, some of the best Fast Colored Prints.
At 12½c, extra wide Toweling, a decided bargain.
At 12½c, Light and Dark Delaines, best quality.
At 5½c, Striped Grenadines.
At 12½c, Striped Hernanis, worth 30c.
At 25c, Striped and Figured Grenadines.
At 62½c, Plain Black Hernanis, worth $1.25.
At 18¾c, Buff and Striped Dress Linens.
At 25c, Fine French Organdy Lawns.
At 25c, Buff P. K., an extra good bargain.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Housekeeping
DRY GOODS,
At the Lowest Prices.
BARGAINS IN
Black Alpacas, Black Alpacas,
Colored Alpacas, Colored Alpacas,
Gros Grain and Glace Black Silks,
Colored Dress Silks, Japanese Silks,
Cassimeres, Jeans and Cottonades,
Country Flannels, Eastern Flannels, Rob Roy Flannels, all bought some time since, and no advance. Would advise purchasers to call soon,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.
ARE SELLING THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
LADIES'
Muslin & Cambric Undergarments
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
JUST OPENED,
A Lot of Ladies' New Style
HAIR CLOTH BUSTLES.
THE
Estelle and Rainbow Scarf
OR SHOULDER WRAPS,
For the Sea Side and Mountain Wear,
VERY CHOICE AND HANDSOME GOODS.
NOW OPEN.
A FULL LINE OF
MIDNIGHT'S KNITTING YARNS,
In all the new shade mixtures.
German and American Zephyr
All new plain shade mixtures.
WHITE & COLORED JAVA
And Other Makes of Canvas
FOR ZEPHYR WORK.
All at Low Prices,
197 AND 199 PENN AVENUE.
DRY GOODS
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
Offer their
New Spring Stock
AT EASTERN PRICES.
Lowest in Nine Years.
No. 115 Wood Street.
C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON,
J. G. STEPHENSON.

10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
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10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00

These are the LEADING PRICES AT EVANS' DEPARTMENT STORE, 56 Fifth Avenue, MASONIC HALL.

American Watches.
Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,
OF ALL GRADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.
THE
"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE.
Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.

IF YOU WANT A LARGE COOKING RANGE for a fine house, get BISSELL & CO.'S PITTSBURGH RANGE. It is the best finished and best range made in Pittsburgh.
235 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOOD BARGAINS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
At 50c., Stamped Pongee Skirts.
At 37½c., Gents' Calico Shirts, full size.
At 12½c., Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves.
At 50c., Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves, a bargain.
At 25c., Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—extra fine for the price.
At 25c., Gents' Hemmed Handkerchiefs, as good as gone rally sold at 50c.
BARGAINS IN
Llama Shawls,
Llama Lace Jackets,
LIGHT SUMMER SHAWLS.
Sew Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers.
Lace Collars, Linen Collars, and Linen and Lace Collars.
AT 12½ CENTS,
10 CASES
BLEACHED MUSLIN,
Free from Dressing, a Great Bargain.
Ladies' Summer Underwear.
Gents' summer Underwear.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.,
AT THE
LOWEST PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

"AKRON SEWER PIPE CO.,"
(Late Hill & Adams,)
Manufacture highly vitrified Stone Pipe for Sewer and Water purposes, both ring and socket from 1 to 24 inch calibre. Contractors and Plumbers supplied at lowest prices. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Chimney Tops, Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Tile, &c. Are also
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE
Johnstown Improved Hydraulic Cement,
This Cement is equal to any cement made in the United States, in many respects better than the Louisville Cement or the Rosendale, and decidedly better in all respects than the Uniontown or Akron Cement. It has a smaller amount of shrinkage, sets gradual, bears as much sand as any cement made, and gets as hard; stands frost well it has all the qualities that hydraulic cement should have. The facilities for getting this cement is greater than all others in this market, less freight and freeher, which is an important matter Having but a short distance to ship we can there fore sell cheaper than any other in the market.
REFERENCES:
JOSEPH WATSON, Master Mason Middle Division, Penna R. R. Co.
URIAH HACOX, Master Mason Western Division Penna. R. R. Co.
And the RESIDENT ENGINEERS of this road and various contractors of Pittsburgh.
Railroad Companies, Contractors and Dealers supplied at Manufacturers' prices. All orders promptly filled.
Office and Warehouse:
Nos. 65 and 67 Sandusky Street,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
Send for Price List. m-v13:s36

PROPOSED
Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.
JOINT RESOLUTION
Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.
Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to-wit:
AMENDMENT.
Strike out the 24th Section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following:
"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."
JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved the fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.
JNO. W. GEARY.
Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.
F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, July 5th, 1871.
jy17:w28

THE BEST
Are the Cheapest!
BURT'S
FINE SHOES,
For Ladies, Misses and Children,
Are well known to be the BEST. All warranted None Genuine without his Trade Mark.
A full line of these goods are sold in Pittsburgh
BY
W. E. Schmertz & Co.,
31 Fifth

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au26:tf

GEORGE B. HILL,

DEALER IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages,

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.

(SECOND FLOOR.)

$30,000 to Loan on Mortgages. Apply immediately.

$100,000

Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

These Bonds are a first lien on the road now fully completed and in running order, and take precedence of the 7 per cent. bonds, are dated 1858, for thirty years, with interest, payable February and August.

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

my22:tf45

James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States FOR

FUNDED LOAN

Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade,

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } SATURDAY July 29, 1871. }

In connection with the failure of Woodward in the Rock Island speculation, a New York letter to a Philadelphia paper says that the adjustment of his accounts show his liabilities to be only $20,000 instead of $4,000,000, as originally supposed. This amount he proposes to settle. The basis of settlement takes the form of notes from two to five years to run, promising to pay 100 per cent on the dollar. But few of the creditors here are willing to accept these terms, thinking that Woodward could, if he would, pay something in cash down. How the thing will be ultimately arranged it is impossible to say; but meanwhile, it is said, the disposed men will be put back in the street as a leader, and are anxious that existing obstacles to that end should somehow, be removed.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

6's cd	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	112¾
U. S. 1881	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	112¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	112¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	113¾	U. P. R. R.	87¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	113¾	C. P. R. R.	99
U. S. 10-40	113¾	Cy Pacific	113¾

NEW YORK, July 29, 1871.

Gold bull at 112@112¾. Loans were made at 1 to 2 per cent, for borrowing. Clearances $28,500,000. Exports to-day about $570,000; for the week $1,035,364.

Governments steady, 5-20 issues advancing slightly.

Stocks strong and prices advanced without change out much stock. Pacific Mail, Wabash and Northwestern were very strong. The market closed firm, with an advancing tendency. A buoyant, market is looked for in August. Money is in great abundance, loaning down as low as ½ per cent; ruling rate 2 per cent.

The bank statement shows a small increase in reserve. The following are the changes in loans: decrease, $146,432; specie decrease, $158,248; legal tender increase, $1,543,760; deposits increase, $1,282,941; circulation decrease, $11,691.

The *Post* says: The specie average in the morning was very low, while the amount which is required as legal tenders stands higher than at any time for the past twelve months. The conclusion is unavoidable that during the fall the West will require the currency for crop movements, and legal tenders as well as National Bank notes, with the bulk of course have to be carried the same as any other of the liabilities of banks, will both then begin to leave the east.

In State bonds, Tennessees and new North Carolinas have been the only active shares on the list.

STERLING EXCHANGE 110¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons of 1881, 116; 5 20s of '62, 114¾; do '64, 113¾; do '65, 113¾; do new do, 112¾; do '67, 112¾; do '68, 113; 10-40s, 113¾; currency 6s, 118¾.

STATE BONDS—Missouri, 95; old Tennessee, 72¾; new do, 73¾; new Virginia, 72; old do, 69¾; old North Carolina, 42¾; new do, 39½.

MISCELLANEOUS—Western Union Telegraph 57¾; Quicksilver 11½; Mariposa 3; preferred 6; Atlantic Express 44; American Express 58; Merchants Union 53; Pacific Mail 46; New York Central 93¾; Scrip 92¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 120; Erie 28¾; preferred 56; Harlem 126; preferred 130; Reading 112¾; Michigan Central 120; Northwestern 67¾; preferred 91¾; Rock Island 98¾; New Jersey Central 105¾; St. Paul 59¾; preferred 83; Fort Wayne 99; Terre Haute 24; preferred 56; Chicago and Alton 122; preferred 123¾; Ohio and Mississippi 44¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 86¾; Baltimore and Ohio 116; Lake Shore 108¾; Illinois Central 131¾; Union Pacific 26¾; Central Pacific Bonds 98¾; Union 81¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } SATURDAY, July 29, 1871. }

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4@4¼; refined, 4¼@4¾; Pearls, 9; Pots, 7¾; Nitrals boda, 4¾.

BROOM CORN—Prime green brush selling at 7 cts; sales of some three or four car loads of common red at 5¾.

BEANS—Season is about over; prime navy scarce and would bring $2.00 per bushel in a small way.

BUTTER—There is a slightly improved demand for the better grades, but no advance in prices, 16@18c for prime to choice. Fair to medium quoted at 12@14c, and grease butter at 8@9 cts.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 32@35c.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.00@3.00 per bbl. Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

COUNTRY MEAT—The supply is considerably reduced, but there is not much inquiry for it. Country Lard, 9@10c.

CANNED GOODS—The season is about over and as there is little doing in goods of this character we omit quotations.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Goshen, 10¾@11; prime Factory, 9¾@10; Dairy, 8@9.

CORN MEAL—The inquiry is light and mainly for small lots, while prices remain unchanged, 80@85 per bushel.

COTTON—We can report sales to upholsterers at 15 cts per lb.

CEDAR LUMBER—Sales of 1 inch boards at $100 per 1,000 feet. Cedar Posts, 45@50 cents each.

CARBON OIL—The market is quiet and unchanged; we continue to quote standard brands, in a jobbing, way, at 24—usual advance for small lots.

EGGS—The supply of strictly fresh is comparatively light, but the same is true of the demand, and the market is slow and prices unchanged—Ice seems to be regarded as the ruling quotation for strictly fresh, though we hear of some few sales at 16c. There is a margin to ship to the east, but there is a general disposition to making consignments east during the hot weather, as the returns are very seldom satisfactory.

FRUITS—Apples continue to sell readily at full prices, though the arrivals are increasing; sales at $4@5 for good to prime and $5.50 for choice. Peaches slow, as the market has been pretty well glutted for some days past, and they cannot fairly be quoted above $1.00@1.50 per box. Pears, $1.00@1.50. Plums $3.50@4 per bushel. Blackberries, $1.00@1.15 per bucket, or 8@9 per stand. Lemons, $7.50@8 per box, repacked. Nothing doing in Oranges. Raisens, Prunes and Currents dull and unchanged.

FEATHERS—First quality live geese quoted at 70@72 cts. But little doing.

FLOUR—The market continues dull and weak though prices are nominally unchanged, $6.50@6.75 for good Spring extras, $6.75 for good red winter wheat, and $6.87@7 for choice Minnesota baker's flour. As is always the case when prices are declining, the demand is very limited, being confined entirely to supplying immediate wants, as a still further decline is generally expected.

GRAIN—The grain trade, under the influence of the advices from the west, is considerably demoralized and in the present condition of affairs it is very difficult to give quotations. Wheat continues weak, with increased offerings, and outstanding inquiry. Receipts for some time past have been light, the supply seems to be fully up to the demand; there is a contingent of some few sales of prime new red at $1.20 and prime old red will possibly bring $1.25, but this is the top of the market and it is not likely that any considerable amount could be sold at that figure. Quotations may be fairly given at $1.15@1.20 for new and $1.20@1.25 for old. It is almost impossible to report the Oats market correctly; the stock in this market is considerably reduced and there is considerable inquiry for small lots, and, in consequence, the price of spot Oats is pretty well sustained, while future deliveries are weak, and, if anything, lower. Old crop, on spot, may be quoted at 58@60, by the car load; and new crop, to arrive, at 48@50. Corn is dull, the offerings are increasing; we now quote mixed car, by the car load, in bulk, at 64@65, and mixed shelled at 65@66. Rye is dull, and in the absence of sales, may be quoted nominally at 75@78. No movement in Barley.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade is generally reported as lagging somewhat, and some of our houses report that the operations in Sugars thus far have not been as large as anticipated. Coffee is reported steady at the recent advance. Molasses, Syrups and Rice quiet and unchanged.

COFFEE—Fancy 18c, 19¾; Prime, 18¾; Good, 17; Fair, 16¾; Roasting, 15¾@16.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 70; Havemyer & Elders, 70; Silver Drips, 60; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 11¼ good, 10¾; fully fair, 10¾; Porto Rico Sugars, 10¾@11¾; Cubs, 10¾@11; Demarara, 11¾@12¾.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 14; A Coffee, 13; "C," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; Yellow, 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1.40; Good, $1.15; Fair $1. Lower grades down to 70cts G. P. Fancy, $1.50; good, $1.25; fair, $1.10; Imperial Fancy, $1.25; good, $1.10; fair, $1. Oolong fancy, $1.25; good, 80cts; fair, 60@70c. Souchong fancy, $1.20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c. Japan Fancy, $1; good, 85c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10c; prime, 9¾c; good, 9c.

SPICES—Green Pepper, 22c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 55c.

HAY—Baled is reported rather firmer and prices have advanced; we now quote, on wharf and track at $18@23, as to quality.

HEMP—1 scarce but the demand is light and prices unchanged, $125 per ton.

HONEY—We can report sales in a regular way at 25@30 cts per lb. for fair to choice.

HIDES—Green Salted, 10¾@11¾; Green Butcher's, 8; Dry Flint, 21@22; Green Calf Skins, 16@18; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

HOPS—Quoted at 25@28 cts.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Quiet and unchanged; Bran, by the car load, is quoted at $20, and Middlings at $28@32, as to quality.

ONIONS—In fair demand, and may be quoted steady at $3.50@4.00 per bbl.

OIL—No. 1 Extra Lard Oil, (Pittsburgh manufacture) quoted at 73@75 in round lots, and 75c in a jobbing way.

POTATOES—Quiet and unchanged, $2.00@2.50 per bbl.

PEA NUTS—Scarce and held firmly at 11 cts per lb.

POULTRY—Sales at 55@60 cts per pair for young, and 70@80c for old.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 7@7¼; ribbed sides, 9; clear, 10c. Breakfast Bacon, 13¾; plain sugar, 14¾@15, sugar cured; sugar cured shoulders, 10¾@11c; hams, 15¾@16c. Dried Beef, canvassed, 18c. Lard, 11@11¾ in tes, and 12@12¾ in kegs.

RAGS—Sales, 4@4¼ cts per lb.

SEEDS—Market very quiet. Flaxseed quoted at $2.00@2.10, and Timothy at $4.25@4.50, of which prime Kentucky is worth $4.50 cts.

WILLOWS—Stock light and crops south are reported a failure; we continue to quote at 10 cents.

WATER MELONS—Sales at $18@25 per 100, according to size and condition.

WOOL—Is unchanged, but we have to add since our last report; the market is quiet with but few transactions, prices remain firm; so little wool remains in first hands to purchase that it is hardly worth noting. We quote prices nominal at 50@60c for all grades of clean washed wool.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } SATURDAY, July 29, 1871. }

The petroleum market has been very dull during the week which has just closed, and prices are weak and lower; refined has dropped considerably, while crude, although it, too, is off some, has not declined as much as refined. The feeling to-day was reported a shade firmer than yesterday, but there was little or nothing done and no improvement whatever in prices. The receipts of crude and shipments of refined continue large, averaging about 4,000 bbls per day of the latter and 5,000 bbls of the former; but the great proportion of this oil was contracted for some time ago and is now being delivered. There have been sold in this market during the week, in consequence of the high price of crude, as compared with refined, and it is not likely that there will be any material improvement in busines until the prices become more equalized—until there is some little margin for the manufacturer.

Receipts crude this week, 31,675; last week, 34,694; January 1st to date, 627,262; same time last year, 634,496. Shipments refined this week, 23,550; last week, 21,798; January 1st to date, 397,870; same time last year, 370,166. Sales this week, 1,500 bbls refined; 1,500 bbls forwarded; last week, 19,000 bbls crude 1,000 bbls refined.

CRUDE.

Seller July nominal at 12¾; seller all year 11½; buyer all year, 10—however, Prices in consequence of increased receipts, and prices are 10@15 cts lower, as compared with the early pa t of the week, and there is now but little difference made between light and heavy ones, the demand for the latter kind having fallen off somewhat within the past few days. Quotations to-day may be fairly given at 9@9.50.

Holmes, L & Co sold for:	No.	Wgts.	Price
Quick to Erisman	71	11,950	5 25
Brinkerhoff to Voetter	101	21,250	5 15
Holmes to Erisman	83	14,010	5 25
Claflin to Hedges	20	3,650	5 25
Gordon to Hedges	84	16,950	5 20
Beach to Imhoff	76	22,460	5 12
Jackson to Imhoff	100	25,730	5 12
Jackson to Rothchilds	46	12,020	5 12
Hamilton to Imhoff	87	22,410	5 12
Thompson to Imhoff	237	67,060	5 12
Alsdorf to Voetter	37	8,460	5 10
Hedges, Taylor & Huff sold for:			
Marshall to Crawford	24	4,740	5 10
Polly to Voetter	86	24,860	5 05
Vincent to Roth	30	7,540	5 00
Smith, Watson & Briggs:			
Friend to Gillett	66	13,160	5 25
Boyd to Imhoff	91	22,450	5 15

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 29, 1871.

FLOUR—In fair demand.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring is lower at $1.09@1.10¼; cash $1.05¾@1.07¾; August $1.03¾@1.03¾ for the year. This afternoon dull and nominally at $1.09 for August.

CORN—No. 2 mixed 1¾c lower and closed at 45¾c cash; this afternoon dull and unchanged.

OATS—No. 2 at 32¾@32¾c; sold and on. Reached muslins, best smoke, 25c for 4-4 sheetings; 24c for 4-4 Somerville 19c; Tuscarora 18c; Lonsdale 17c; Hill's Semper Idem 16c; Gold Medal 14c; Manville 12c; Lyman J Cambric 21c; Pocasset 21c; Wamsutta 20c; do 6-4 32¢; do 9-4 32¢; do 10-4 37¢c. Paper cambrics are scarce and leading makes. De Sister & Sons, amount Duncan & Y. Printed cloths are is limited supply and are held at extreme prices, viz: 17¢@17¢c for common to good, and 20¢@21¢ for extra fancies. Printed calicos are not opened in full display and are moving slowly at 11¢c for most popular makes. Canton flannels are held firm; 25c for Amoskeag A brown; 23c for do 5-8c for Ellerton N do; 19c for do O; 31c for do W H bleached; 30c for do Ocean; 28c for Fremont H brown and Mass. R. R. do; 22c for Nashua X X brown and 24c for bleached do. Woolen shawls have been in good demand during the week. The agents of the Peacedale Co. sold over 1000 cases on the opening day, on basis of $7.75 less 6 per cent for three dozen long high colored shawls, and were it not for this action the most, if not all, of the companies would open their goods on a basis of $8.00 for long and $4.00 for squares but as it is goods have me, with a ready sale, as they could not be replaced at the present rates of raw material.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 20c. Flour dull and unchanged; family $5.50@5.65. Wheat dull and drooping at $1.15@1.18. Corn dull and declined at 59@62c. Rye dull but unchanged at 95@97c. Oats only in limited demand; mixed 38@40c; white 42@45c. Barley dull and nominal at $1.50@1.60. Pork firm; prime 18½c. Sugar, demand good. Linseed oil firm at 88@89c. Lard oil steady at 95@98. Lard dull; steam 10½c; kettle 11c. Bacon firm; shoulders 7½c; clear ribbed sides 9½c; clear sides 9¾c. Hams quiet at 12@13c. Butter steady; fine 18@20c. Cheese dull but unchanged; prime to choice 12@13c. Whisky firm at 93c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE July 29.—Tobacco firm and active; sales 136 hhds, as follows: lugs $6.20@7.25; low to medium leaf $7.50@13.00. Cotton steady; middling 20c. Flour—demand fair for all grades; extra family $6. Wheat in fair demand; sales on arrival at $1.30 for choice. Corn in good demand but prices slow, with a downward tendency; shelled ranges at 65@66c for sacked. Oats steady; sales on arrival at 36c for prime. Rye quiet; sales on arrival at 75c. Provisions very dull. Mess pork $15. Bacon—demand light; shoulders 6¾c; do sides and clear rib 8¾c; do sides and clear 9¾c. Hams in good demand; sugar cured 15c; do plain 14c. Lard dull at 10@11¾c. Whisky firm at 93c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29.—Flour scarce; superfine $6. XX $6.50. XXX $7.00@7.50. Corn quiet; yellow 73@75c; white 75@78c. Oats steady at 60@65c; day firm at 62c. Pork dull and lower; nominal at $15@15.25. Bacon flat; sides 9¾@10c; rib 9¾@10c; shoulders 7¾@7¾c. Lard inactive; tierces held at 10¾c. Nothing doing in sugar, molasses, coffee and whisky. Sterling 23¾ on sight; exchange ¾ premium; gold 112¾. Cotton dull and nominal; sales of 1,600 bales good ordinary at 15¾@16¾c; low middling 17¾@18c; middlings entirely nominal. Receipts 737 bales; exports none; stock 47,008 bales.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 29.—Flour steady. Wheat inactive and advanced. No. 1 white Michigan $1.28; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.35; amber Michigan, $1.24; No. 1, amber Illinois, $1.21; No 2 do, $1.24; No 1 red, $1.24; No 2, 1.20; No 3 do, 1.13¾. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed 54¾@55c; low do, 53½c; Michigan 54¾c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No 1 43c; No 2 40c. Lake freights firm at yesterday's prices.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 29.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat irregular but closed stronger, with sales No 1 red winter spot at $1.30; 5,000 do $1.21; seller September $1.23; 5,000 bushels latter $1.20; 3,000 bush do $1.21. No 2 red winter spot $1.18; 2,000 bushels latter $1.17. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and a shade lower, with No 1 at 44c. Petroleum less firm but unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 29.—Flour: extra spring weak, at $4.75@5.75 for medium to choice. Wheat: No 2 active, at $1.07¾@1.08 seller August, closing at $6.25@6.50; seller August $1.09 cash; No 1, 1.15. Oats: No 2 lower, 32¾c. Corn No 2 mixed lower, 46c. Rye; No 1 lower. Barley; No 2 weak, 62c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—Flour quiet, western family $6.75@7.50. Wheat steady; Ohio and Indiana, $1.85@1.42. Corn firm, mixed western, 60@60c. Oats 30@35c. Moss pork $15.80. Hams 16¾@17c. Lard 11@11¾c. Whisky firm 95¾@96c.

Cotton Markets.

CHARLESTON, July 29.—Cotton dull; middling 18¾@18c.

MOBILE, July 29.—Cotton nominal; middling 18¾@18¾c.

GALVESTON, July 29.—Cotton dull; good ordinary 16¾c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, July 29.—17 sks potatoes, C S Dorman; 1 car metal, Rogers & B; 3 do do, 3 do ore, Spang, C & Co; 2 cars cooperage, J M Memphill; 1 do do, Gilmore & Co; do lumber, L Walters & Son; 3 bxs eggs, J H Spear & Co; 1 car shingles, Voeghtly, Kopp & Co; 1 car pipe, J G McMillan; 5 bales cotton, F Hyde & Son; 144 chairs, Ortlieb & Co; 2 cars cooperage, Ralya & R; 1 do lumber, J H Ingram; 1 do do, Jas McBriar; 163 sks potatoes, 15 bbls flour, Geo McConnell; 41 bxs cigars, 3 pkgs do, R & W Jenkinson; 282 bgs oats, M Keel & Son; 25 bxs cigars, W H Park; 25 bbls apples, 5 bxs plums, John Hoffman; 53 bbls apples, G W Williamson; 9 do do, 7 do pears, J Herbert.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, July 29.—THROUGH—15 rolls carpet, C Grassell; 13 bxs tin, 2 bbls oil, T H Nevin & Sons; 100 bbls sugar, W Sedden; 25 do do, R & A Carson; 15 do do, 3 bgs coffee, 2 do rice, T F Grubbs; 1 do do, D Heath; 3 sks wool, 1 do do, Moody, A H Childs & Co; 20 bgs coffee; 55 bbls sugar, 15 do fish, 12 bbls molasses, J Kohen; 4 bbls prunes, C H Schwartzkopf; 5 bbls coffee, Jas McCrea & Ross; 12 bxs wine, J C Mark & Co; 10 pkgs d goods, W Semple; 2 do do, W H Erwin & Co; 2 do Boggs & B; 1 roll carpet, Welty Wells; 2 bxs raisens, 1 bag rice, H Roney; 4 bxs shoes, Martin & S; 2 do do, M Kress; 1 do do, Thos Chantler.

LOCAL—25 sks flour, I Forrest; 85 bbls salt, Hack & S; 2 cars lumber, Wm Fay; 1 do do, Wm Fay.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, July 29—1 car corn and oats, J W Bonebrake; 2 do hay, A M Hagen; 1 do hay, and 20 cadds tobacco, 5 butts do, H Dalimyer; 15 drums tobacco, A S Gilmore; 2 tcs d beef, W B Hays & Son; 100 bbls flour, S Irwin; 166 bgs grain, H J McCracken & Bro; 5 sks glue scraps, C Hoeveler & Co; 6 rolls leather, Jas Callery; 5 bbls do do, Hamilton & Rogers Brothers, 1 Dickey & Co; 1 hhd tobacco, R & W Jenkinson; 5 bbls onions, Henry Rea Jr; 25 tes 3 do do, W Hastings.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, July 29—48 pkgs cheese, Woodworth & D; 350 do do, N J Braden; 2 cars oats Schnelbach & Hyle; 5 bxs coffee, Dilworth, H & Co; 5 bbls peas, 5 do c vinegar, Henry Rea Jr; 15 bbls and 140 sks flour, John Seibert; 46 bxs axes, Watkins & Co; 10 do do, Taylor, M & Co; 46 do do, E P Tabb & Co; 97 bdls shovels, Myers & A; 1 car shingles, Union Planing Mill; 5 bdls b handles, John Rieger; 26 bdls spokes, 2 do shafts, McWinnes & Co; 28 bdls spokes, Hare & Bro; 10 bdls b handles, Battenfelder & H; 5 bdls g appies, Van Fossan & S; 14 cases handles, Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co; 11 rolls leather, G NHuffstott; 40 boxes cheese, P Duff & son; 6 casks hams, E H Myers & Co; 2 bbls alcohol, R E Sellers & Co; 5 bbls and 5 kegs o meat, Arbuckles & Co; 1 car lime, Hitchcock, McC & Co; 2 do do, McBane & Anjer; 100 bbls flour, Schumaker & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, July 29—9 cars metal, Snoenberger, B & Co; 2 do do, Zug & Co; 2 do do, Brown & Musgrave; 2 do lumber, J H Long; 2 do do, W T Dunn; 2 do do, G Richardson; 1 do do, Hill & Patterson; 1 do shingles, J L Brown; 1 do do, Foster, B & Co; 3 do pig iron, Singer, Nimick & Co; 10 tcs hams, 5 bbls l oil, Dalzell & T; 12 bxs s machines, Smith & F; 435 bdls paper, Godfrey & Clark; 20 bxs cigars, M Hyle; 50 do do, J Wilson & S; 2 bdls apples, 1 do plums, L Neeland; 320 bgs oats, McHenry & Hood; 24 bgs apples and plums, R Hilde; 11 bbls apples, 21 bxs plums, Van Gorder & S; 56 bbls apples, 10 bxs oats, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 18 bbls apples, Marshall & Co; 30 bdls pig iron, Rose; 36 bgs oats, Lang; 5 bbls apples, 23 bgs oats, 4 bgs rye, Head & M; 9 bbl- eggs, 27 do apples, P Duff & Co; 12 bbls apples, H Hoffman; 20 do do, J McKirdy & Co; 22 do do, Akins & Wallace; 17 bales wool, W Wells & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, July 29—14 pigs lead, Pgh Acid Works; 6 cars ore, McKutrick, Porter & Co; 60 cars coal, Kier & Foster; 31 do do, Carmichael, D & Co; 18 do do, Coalman, R & Co; 3 cars metal, H Woodsides; 7 cars l stone, Shoenberger, B & Co; 1 bbl eggs, 2 bkg butter, Paul & Gilson; 1 bx- indes, Henderson & Bro; 1 car clay, Star Fire B Co; 1 car metal, Graff, B & Co; 3 bxs leather, H Childs & Co; 1 bx cigars, Pretzfield & Bro; 3 bbls butter, 1 do apples, 4 bdls eggs, 1 coop poultry, G A Williams; 4 bdls c hides, 1 do sheep pelts, 15 sks l scraps, 2 bdls cowtails, W Flaccus & Son.

STEAM PUMPS.

John M. Cooper,

No. 882 PENN STREET.

jy12

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London	Gray	Hair Color	The Only Restorer.
London	Hair	Hair Color	Restorer.
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London	without	Hair Color	Restora- Restorer.
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London	Does	Hair Co or	Removes Restorer.
London		Hair color	Restorer.
London	not	Hair Color	al Restorer.
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London	Stain	Hair Color	Dandruff Restorer.
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LAKES ONLY MANUFACTURING AND SOLE PROPRIETOR KEAPS THE SCALP CLEAN, COOL AND HEALTHY.

London		Hair Color	Restorer.
London	Cures all	Hair Color	prevents Restorer.
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London	Disease	Hair Color	the hair Restorer.
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This Hair Restorer, unlike all others, is both Vegetable, and entirely devoid of all deleterious Drugs. It is a DYE, but of a new class, that imparts its original color, it acts as a TONIC, and restores the natural secretions. All druggists and dealers sell it. Depot, No. 1 STORE ST., NEW HAVEN. CT. JOHN E. SPENCER & SON, 330 N. Sixth street, Phila., exclusive agents for Pa.

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Swayne's Bowel Cordial,	Has been in use since
Swayne's Bowel Cordial,	1837, and been the means
Swayne's Bowel Cordial,	of saving a large number
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tery, or Summer Complaint, so prevalent with young children at this season of the year, yield to SWAYNE'S BOWEL CORDIAL" never fails to cure. Price 35 cents per bottle; three bottles for one dollar. Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia.

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NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that Ordinance No. 24 of the Turtle Creek Division Construction Bonds of this Company, due August 1st, next, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation and delivery at the Treasurer's office, corner of Grant and Diamond streets, Pittsburgh.

J. H. PAGE, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R. jy21-m5 MWF PITTSBURGH, July 21, 1871.

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And United States District Attorney, will attend to professional business entrusted to him, both in Federal and State Courts.

OFFICE in CUSTOM HOUSE, 2d story. oc2:tf30

ARCHIBALD BLAKELY,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 116 FIFTH AVENUE,

oc26:tf Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. H. McCORMICK,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 68 GRANT STREET.

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JAS. W. MURRAY

Attorney at Law,

NO. 89 FIFTH AVENUE,

jan24:tf Pittsburgh.

Samuel McMasters,

ALDERMAN, EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE and POLICE MAGISTRATE.

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RIVER NEWS.

The marks last evening indicated about thirty inches, and falling slowly. The weather during the day was very warm. The prospect for water is not very flattering. The only boat running in the Ohio from this port is the Billy Parsons.

—The Middleport (Meigs County) *Press*, says: The Middleport Storm, Joe Fleming and Wild Duck, all with barges, are tied up to the bank in the corporation of Pomeroy. At this port are the following boats: H. C. Wilson, Albion, Petrel No. 2, White Cap, Hope and Mattie Roberts, the latter on the docks. The fortie Roberts, the latter on the docks. The following steamers and boats have been docked by the marine dock company of this place since January 1, 1871: Petrel No. 2, J. H. Best, Emma Graham, Void, Charley Bowen No. 2, White Cap, Albion, Gallipolis wharfboat, Empire, Grant & Co.'s wheel boat, Kanawha No. 2, J. S. Neal, Little Condor, R. R. Hudson, Science, Argosy, Mattie Roberts and forty-one barges. The steamers J. C. Crossley, Petrel No. 2, Hope and Active are registered and will be elevated in the order named.

—William Campbell, who is at present in command of the Governor Allen, has been steamboating in the capacity of steward for twenty-seven years, during which time he has never been in the employ of but three different parties. He owns one of the finest improved farms in the State of Missouri, and has valuable property in New Orleans, and has long since been considered a rich man, but he seemed to think that his sphere of useful

HOME NEWS.

A meeting of the Creditors of J. D Johnson will be held at No. 14 Smithfield street Pittsburgh, on Tuesday next, August 1st, at two o'clock P. M.

Fire in Allegheny.—About one o'clock Saturday afternoon, fire was seen on the roof of an unoccupied frame house on Sawmill alley near Chestnut street, Allegheny. Lieutenant Eckie of the police force, who happened to be in that vicinity, summoned assistance and succeeded in extinguishing the fire in a few minutes. No alarm was given, and the steamers were not required to turn out. The fire is supposed to have caught from sparks from a neighboring chimney. The house belongs to a Mr. Hays.

Robbery on Penn Street.

The grocery store of Frederick Schlid, on Penn street, near the Point, was entered and robbed on Friday night. The thief or thieves climbed in through the transom over the front door, as the transom was found open the next morning. They seemed to have unlocked the door from the inside, and come out the regular way. It was discovered that one hundred and twenty-five dollars in money and a box of cigars had been stolen.

An Enterprising Firm.

The McKeesport *Paragon* says: The efficiency and energy with which W. D. Wood & Co. conduct the McKeesport Iron Works is again evidenced to the public mind by the wonderful manner in which they have overcome the difficulties attending the disastrous fire which laid their mill in ashes. Just three weeks from the day of the fire we see the gigantic proportions of the new mill in perfect shape, work having been commenced on it last Tuesday. They are now running a full set of hands, and turning out their valuable iron in abundance.

Fell in a Fit.

On Saturday about noon, a man named Adam Raub who keeps a tavern on Penn street, was standing in his yard in the rear of his saloon, when he was seen suddenly to fall. There was a good deal of noise heard in the yard, about the same time and it was supposed at first that the man had been shot, and a rumor to that effect became current on the streets and in fact was talked about until it became the general impression that another attempt at murder had been made. The truth of the case, however, as afterwards discovered, was that the man had been suddenly seized with an epileptic fit. Dr. Duncan waited upon and he is now considered in a fair way to recover.

One Goes and Another Cometh.

On Saturday, the petition of Shephard Walters in the case of his sister, Mary Von Meter, colored, of Birmingham, alleged to be insane, was heard in the Court of Quarter Sessions. The court ordered the removal of the unfortunate woman to Dixmont, where she will be maintained at the expense of the county.

A motion was made by Messrs. Bakewell, Christy and Kerr, for the discharge of Gerhard Schmolie, from the Dixmont hospital. A letter was read from Dr. Reed, superintendent of the hospital, stating that Gerhard Schmolie, who was committed there on the 14th of March last, was now sufficiently recovered to justify her discharge. The court issued an order directing the release of the person named from Dixmont.

New Railroad Company.

We understand that a new enterprise in the way of railroad matters has been recently put into a tangible and exceedingly favorable shape in this city. It is the establishment of another railroad to the West, new, however, only known as the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railroad. The new line proposed is to be the eastern extension of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, and so its importance can hardly be over estimated. Mr. William O. Hugart has been chosen President of the new Company. The history of the Connellsville Railroad under his Presidency, is a sufficient guarantee of the thorough able and conservative manner in which the affairs of the new road will be conducted. The enterprise, we understand, will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

For Water Commissioner

The name of De Witt C. Carroll, Esq., has been named as one of the Water Commissioners who will be charged with the execution of the new water works, &c., under the plans recently adopted by Councils. We understand he has consented to serve, and we are glad to be able to say so, for a more competent person could not be found. His services on the Board will be valuable, for he combines a clear intellect with a good business administrative ability, and possesses a practical knowledge of mechanics, which will enable him to thoroughly understand the difficult questions which will from time to time devolve on the Board to solve. We hope he will be elected to-day. The names of Col. Phillips, Henry Lloyd, Esq., E. P. Jones, Esq., and others are also named.

Miners on a Strike.

We learn that the coal miners in the neighborhood of Connellsville are all out on a strike and they have organized a Miners' Union, similar to those in operation in the anthracite coal regions. Everything has been conducted quietly until Friday night, when an attempt was made to assassinate a miner who refused to join the organization and has continued at his work, contrary to the mandate of the union. A party visited the works of the Connellsville gas company, at West Connellsville, knocked at the door of the miner who does not belong to the union and would not join him, but without coming to the door, as his life had been threatened. The cowardly assassin or assassins fired through a window, but had not taken aim high enough and the ball passing over the bed on which he and his wife were lying. The suspected parties have been arrested and will no doubt be brought to justice.

Amusements.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—At this popular house there will be no diminution this week in the immense bill of new and sparkling novelties, that has been offered ever since the present management took hold of the theatre. If you would "laugh and grow fat" go tonight by all means.

GRADY'S CIRCUS.—G. G. Grady's old-fashioned American Circus is, as its name indicates, not one of the trashy mushroom affairs that spring up regularly every season and being utterly worthless, fail before the first trip is over, but one of the good old shows—a legitimate circus without a Menagerie annexation, and one which has been in the road for years and is still as popular as it was when it started to travel. It will exhibit four days, commencing this afternoon, on the Red Lion lot. Two performances daily, afternoon and evening.

The People's Savings Bank.

Attention should be given by our business men and also by all others interested in knowing where to find an institution in which to deposit their savings, where they will be not only absolutely safe but will also realize surely and constantly accumulate, to the fifth annual statement of the People's Savings Bank of this city as the same is to be found in the papers. The first similar statement as published by the bank in July 1867, exhibited an aggregate of $102,259, the second $235,505.86, the third $462,032.79; the fourth $695,400.11 and the fifth and last $749,105.41. This continued and large increase is fairly ascribable to the high character and financial tact and good management of the Officers and Trustees. Under such auspices the People's Savings Bank will notwithstanding its many active competitors for the public confidence and favor, within a very few years be up to a level with the oldest and richest of the kindred institutions in this city.

Coveting a Neighbor's Wife.

Yesterday morning a colored man named William Alexander, appeared before Mayor Callow, of Allegheny, with a troubled, gloomy countenance, and stated that he wished to prosecute his wife for adultery. In compliance with a request on the part of the Mayor, the man stated his case substantially as follows: He said he worked in East Liberty, and when he left the house at seven o'clock in the morning for the purpose of going to his work, his wife was at the door of the woman's dresses a very affectionate epistle, written to her by a colored admirer, in which he informed her that he would be absent her a long time; that he was hers till death, and that he desired her to appoint an interview. The husband, after hearing the statement, informed William Alexander that he could do nothing for him, in such as Mrs. A. had committed no offence against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth. The husband concluded to let the case before the church last evening, and thus the matter stands at present.

The Other Side.

We learn from reliable sources that the article in Saturday's GAZETTE signed "*Woman*," in relation to Mrs. Bryson, the poor woman who died in Virgin alley on Wednesday, does great injustice to Mr. Fortune, Secretary of the Board of Guardians of the Poor. Mr. Fortune, on being applied to, promptly sent for the city undertaker and directed him to make immediate arrangements for the interment of the unfortunate woman. The undertaker, Mr. Williams, remained at the house of deceased, and was told that the Coroner was holding an inquest, and very properly and reasonably concluded that the case was in the hands of the County officials, and no further attention on his part was necessary, or under the circumstances could be expected.

We are informed also that Mr. Fortune never permits a wagon to leave the Alms House, provided a hearse, so that all the offensive allusions to him fall to the ground. We do not think it would be possible to find a citizen, who more thoroughly understands his duties or more faithfully performs them than Mr. Fortune. We would only say further, by way of his onerous and unpleasant office of the dead.

Slow Murder by Sun Light.

Our footsteps have left many marks on the uplands of Fifth avenue in search of notes. We are charitable to a fault and believe that every crime committed in the name of fault we have ever committed in the name of charity was a living, some months ago, a fine new fifty cent nickle to a woman, who, like the veriest Atlas, sits and supports the dead wall of St. Pauls' Cathedral from early morn till late at night. Then our heart was soft. We did not begrudge the trifle. But we are older now. That self-same wretch, with the self-same little two cent looking baby on her lap, still rest there. Take the bones of an ill fed chicken, plaster them with human flesh and tack on the head of a child and you have a baby. The indigent mother has more substance. Now, what we want to say, in an indirect manner, is that we do not believe woman is a fraud. She should be in the penitentiary. The poor little child is her advertisement of poverty. The job printer realizes that the more striking the card the better the advertisement. So with this monstrous mother. The child, a puny, dull-eyed, little finger of humanity is kept, either under the effects of drugs, or is absolutely starved, never stirs in the mother's arms, and is well rounded when arm, reaches forth for aid. In behalf of that child, we say the charge against the cruel mother is no less than murder. Thousands daily sicken at the sight, and we marvel that some one in authority does not interfere. Send them both off to the Poor House, or, in the name of all that is good, take that emaciated, thin worn, sunken eyed little scrap of life from her. It is an absolute shame that slow murder by a mother should be permitted, on our most traveled thoroughfare in broad daylight. The heartless mother—if mother she be, perhaps she hired the baby to her by her merging business more successfully—belongs to a class of professional beggars and organ grinders who have their haunts in Cherry alley, and deserves about as much sympathy as our richest people. Off with her to the Work House, and let the child be rescued from death by murder. Who will move in the matter? Is it not somebody's duty to take prompt action in this case? We think it is.

SUICIDE OF A LADY.

A Strange Woman Hangs Herself at the Union Depot Hotel—Money and Valuables to a Large Amount found in Her Possession—A Mysterious Affair—The Coroner's Inquest—Verdict of the Jury—Disposition of the Body.

Coroner West held an inquest last night, on the body of a woman, who committed suicide by hanging herself to a bed-post, in a room at the Union Depot Hotel. The case, as it was developed by the testimony produced at the inquest, is a very peculiar one, and shrouded, to a great extent, in mystery of the deepest character. From the evidence given before the Coroner's jury, the following facts were elicited: The lady made her first appearance at the hotel about one o'clock on Saturday morning, having arrived in the city about that time over the Pennsylvania Railroad, on either the express or mail train, which arrive within a few minutes of each other, and hence it is not known exactly which. She was apparently a stout, robust woman, perhaps thirty or thirty-five years of age, and acted in an

ENTIRELY RATIONAL

manner, nothing whatever in her actions showing that her mental facilities were at all deranged, or impaired. It was noticed by the clerk that she was very reticent, making no inquiries, nor volunteering any information giving any clue as to her business or destination. She registered her name as Mrs. Clark, and her address as Huntingdon, Pa., and was assigned to a room, to which she retired immediately. She came down in the morning after the regular breakfast hour and

PAID THE CLERK

for her lodging, after which she departed. She did not state whether she intended to leave the city or not, and as she had settled her bill, the clerk was somewhat surprised to see her

RETURN AT TWO O'CLOCK

in the afternoon. She did so, however, and registered the same name as before and was assigned to room No. 76. She told the clerk to be sure and give her a good room. About four o'clock, she again made her appearance at the office and deposited $765, in greenbacks, with the clerk. The last seen of her then, until last evening, was some time during Saturday night, when she rang for some ice water, which was taked up to her room.

The chambermaid at the Hotel was sworn and from her testimony it appears that she went to the room occupied by this lady, among the first yesterday morning, and that finding the door still locked she went and finished her work at all of the other rooms, after which she returned and found the door still fastened. She again returned at twelve o'clock, and being again unsuccessful in gaining an entrance, she told some of the other girls that she would not try that room again until after dinner, and informed the person that was there would be up by that time. She did not then return until about half past four o'clock last evening, when she tried the door again with a similar want of success. She then went to the office, and asked the clerk if the woman was still there. He replied that he supposed she was, as she had not gone away, to his knowledge. He told Mr. Boland, runner for the house, to go up with her to see. Mr. Boland then went up and tried the door which was evidently firmly secured on the inside. He then got a step-ladder and went up and looked in through the transom, when

HE SAW THE WOMAN

apparently standing in undress, close to the door, and beside the head of the bed. It would seem from his testimony, that he did not think she was dead, but that she was lying on to the bed post, and it is possible that she was not, as, when the doctor reached the house, life was not extinct, and he remained with her a few minutes, however, he observed her in the same place and position, and taking a closer observation he discovered that she was

HANGING TO THE BED-POST.

He immediately informed the Clerk who dispatched a messenger for Dr. Umbstetter and also the Coroner. Mr. Boland then crawled in through the transom and unlocked the door. By this time the Doctor had arrived and the body was cut down, when it was found that

LIFE WAS NOT EXTINCT,

as a faint gurgling in the throat testified. The body was then laid on the floor, and all possible means used to resuscitate it. Artificial respiration, as well as all kinds of stimulants and restoratives was tried, but proved to avail, and soon the D ctor pronounced the woman dead. The Coronor had arrived by this time, and proceeded to empannel a jury, during which time a post mortem examination was held by Dr. Umbstetter, who gave in as his testimony that in his belief death was caused by strangulation. After hearing all the testimony in the case, the jury returned a verdict of death by suicide.

There was nothing to be found—neither papers, baggage nor anything of the kind—giving any clue to the name or residence of the lady. It is only possible that the name given on the register is her real name, but the Coroner will this morning telegraph to Huntingdon to ascertain, if possible, if such a person was known there. In the meantime the body has been taken charge of by Mr. Nelson, the undertaker, and if it is not claimed by her friends, will be decently interred by him.

VALUABLES IN HER POSSESSION.

In her possession were found, beside the $765 mentioned, a fine gold watch and chain with beautiful Cornelian cross attached; also a handsome gold breastpin, a belt with gold buckle, a plain gold ring and three handsome diamond ring, gold ear-drops, some small change, and two pawn tickets from E. DeRoy, pawnbroker on Smithfield street—the one calling for $30 and the other for $385. There was also among her effects a printed prayer, from which it was inferred that she was of the Catholic faith, as the intercession of the Saints and Virgin Mary was invoked. There was an attachment between the prayer and cover, which stated that it was an infallible guard from all all evils and a panacea for every ill.

She had no baggage other than a little satchel, containing toilet articles and some underclothing. She was plainly but neatly attired and had every appearance of respectability. Probaby some new developments will be made in the case to-day, as every effort will be put forth to ascertain who she is, where is her home, and what led to the rash act, which terminated her life.

PERSONAL.

Resignation by Rev. John Bakewell of the Rectorship of Trinity Church, Atchison, Kansas.

We learn from a correspondence published in the Atchison *Champion* that Rev. John Bakewell has been constrained by impaired health to resign his pastoral connection with Trinity parish, in that city. The reverend gentleman is a grandson of the late Benjamin Bakewell, of venerated memory, and a son of the late John P. Bakewell. He was born and raised in this city, and having taken orders in the Episcopal Church and accepted a call to the rectorship of an infant parish at Atchison, has labored for it for two years, but with such marked acceptance and success that the congregation has outgrown its frame church edifice and parsonage, a goodly number of devoted worshipers, a fine Sunday-school and many other signs of his faithful ministry.

It will grieve the numerous friends and relatives of Mr. Bakewell to learn that he gives up so interesting and promising a field of duty in consequence of physical inability longer to endure the fatigue of the pulpit duty. But we give the following resolutions of the Vestry, which are in consequence of this resignation of the Wardens and vestry, at a meeting held to consider it, adopted the following action:

"*Resolved*, That we have received with deep regret the resignation this day tendered by our beloved Rector, the Rev. John P. Bakewell, and that we feel unwilling at this time to accept the same, and shall only feel compelled to do so hereafter if, on a calmer review of the whole subject, it shall seem best for him and most conducive to his own personal welfare, and the welfare of his family to recommend the appointment of a Committee of three to confer with our Rector and report at an adjourned meeting.

Appointed as a Committee to act as above A. G. Otis, Chairman, with R. A. Park and D. F. Bilsh.

The Committee conferred with Mr. Bakewell and reported that, notwithstanding the affectionate and cordial relations existing, he felt constrained with tender reluctance to adhere to his first intention, as appears by the following note.

ATCHISON, July 11, 1871.

"To the Warden and Vestrymen of Trinity Church; Gentlemen:

In accordance with your request laid before me by your Committee, appointed to confer with me in regard to my resignation, and given further thought to the subject, having willingly taken into consideration the suggestion made by the Committee.

After mature deliberation I find myself unable to withdraw my resignation, and am constrained that my health, which has suffered, although a cause of deep regret to me, is the best I can pursue, in view of the condition of my health.

Sincerely your friend and pastor,

JOHN BAKEWELL.

Whereupon the following resolution was unanimously adopted and ordered to be constructed to spread it upon the records of the Church:

WHEREAS, Circumstances beyond our control seem to render it imperative upon us to accept the resignation of our esteemed rector and friend that we have married on the 11th of April, 1866, and it is alleged that almost ever since then the husband has deserted her.

Resolved, That we but express the sentiments of his congregation and of the entire community in bearing testimony to the Christian fidelity and the patient and unfaltering zeal with which he has labored among us for the last five years, in the field first Atchison.

A beautiful and neatly constructed stone church, a well-attended Sabbath school and an attentive congregation are but some of the evidences of his zeal and labor and success; and while that church shall endure, his memory will ever remain fresh in the hearts of our people, associated with its early history and with the early struggles of the Episcopal Church in Atchison; and we most sincerely trust that a respite from his labors will restore him to his full measure of health and enable him, under the guidance of Providence, to again resume his work in the sacred profession of his choice; and wherever he may be called to labor, he will always bear with him the respect, affection and esteem, not only of his own congregation, but of our entire community, with which he has been so long and favorably identified.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to furnish the Rev. John Bakewell with a copy of these resolutions, and that the same be spread at length upon the records of the Church.

Resolved, That we hereby tender the Rector the use of the parsonage so long as he shall desire to occupy the same. D. F. BILSH,

Secretary.

FUN ON THE WATER.

Tub Race, Swimming Match and Flat Race on Saturday Evening.

The arrangement that a race in common tubs, between Messrs. McGrath and Jones, representing the Fisher Barge Club and the J. B. Jones Boat Club, would take place on Saturday evening drew a large and enthusiastic crowd to both banks of the Allegheny river.

Six o'clock was the hour set for the race, twenty five dollars a side the amount pulled for, and from the Hand street to the St. Clair street bridge the course pulled over. While the contestants were making their preparations a swimming contest came off over the same course between two youthful Allegheanians, whose names we did not learn. The crowd was kept waiting for some time and became very impatient, when finally all preliminaries were arranged, a referee was chosen and the men put in an appearance shortly before seven o'clock.

From the first McGrath took the lead and kept it throughout, Jones apparently making no effort to pass him. McGrath came in about ten or fifteen feet ahead, his time being fifteen and a half minutes. Jones expressed himself afterward as being unsatisfied and has, we understand, challenged McGrath to another contest on the same terms to come off in two weeks.

An impromptu race between a number of the craft that took part in the flat race a week ago, was gotten up after the tub race was over. Patton, Gardner and Brooks, among others, were contestants, Patton coming in winner by several yards.

BREVITIES.

COUNCILS to-day.

EMANCIPATION day.

ECONOMY is a good income.

ANOTHER flat race on the tapis.

HEAT is again becoming oppresive.

MANY ministers absent from their pulpits yesterday.

MCKEESPORT is having fifty more street lamps put up.

ALLEGHENY Board of School Controllers meet to-morrow.

THE Enterprise boys defeated the Osceola nine on Saturday.

SIR KNIGHT W. H. Devore, of the Allegheny crusaders, is on his way home.

BASE BALL match between *Chronicle* and *Dispatch* nines at Union Park, next Saturday afternoon. Free.

THE New York *Herald* shrewdly suggests that "no public man in these days can afford the luxury of a quarrel with a newspaper."

THE Coulter four-oared crew, consisting of Coulter, Kaye and the Biglins, are in constant training at New York, for the Halifax regatta.

THE South Pittsburgh school directors sold the public school building to the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston railroad for the sum of $18,500.

WILL FULLWOOD of the *Leader* gained seventy-two pounds while at Long Branch. He wants an engagement to play false staff somewhere.

EVIDENTLY the people do appreciate the open air concerts in the Parks, if the presence of the vast assemblage on Saturday night can be taken as evidence.

AN immense and enthusiastic crowd were assembled at the Park on Saturday night to listen to the beautiful music given by the Great Western Band.

THE weather at Allegheny Park, deserted the lake on Saturday morning. They were recaptured in the fountain surrounding the Humboldt monument.

THE Pittsburgh Club for $200 a side will come off at Union Park, Allegheny, August 14. Joseph Actor and Ralph Nolfender, of McKeesport, are the contestants.

HOW did it happen that respectable people composed the large audience at the Park on Saturday evening, while ruffins absented themselves almost unanimously?

THE authorities of East Birmingham, having effected arrangements with the physicians for free vaccination, invite all persons to present themselves for that purpose.

A FEW days ago Mr. David Danseath, of Oakwood station, Beaver county, killed a garter-snake three feet long, which contained 9 smaller snakes from three to seven inches in length.

AT an early hour Saturday morning several burglars who attempted to gain entrance to William Miller's grocery, corner Lacock and Corry streets, were frightened off by the proprietor.

THE Governor has appointed the following notaries public for a term of three years: Wm. W. Evarts, Shamokin, Northumberland county; A. Clark Johnston, Allegheny city; and W. S. Jones, Pittsburgh.

JOHN W. PITTOCK and Will Mooney of the *Leader* boarded the train from Long Branch looking well and hearty. They say their friend Jim Fisk puts on a heap of style over his part in the late riot.

THE following named teachers for the Millvale borough public school, were elected at the meeting of the board of directors held on Saturday: Principal—Mr. G. A. Smith. Primary department—Miss Essie Munden.

THE race of Saturday on the upper Monongahela resembled in no particular the contest between the four gared crews of the Max Moorhead and Sheridan boat clubs, was won by the former. Time—Moorhead 23:30; Sheridan 24:30.

THOMAS BRODERICK, an employee at McNish & Butler's foundry, Twentieth ward, was severely injured by the fall of a platform, at the works, Saturday morning. Dr. Hulber attended him. It is feared he has been injured internally.

SHUGART, of the Clipper Boat Club, has challenged Smith of the J. B. Jones Club, to a race, one mile for a hundred dollars. George Verner, of the McKee Club, has issued a similar challenge to Edward Williams, of the Max Moorhead Club.

THE Knights Templar demonstration in Baltimore, September next, promises to be one of the most imposing ever witnessed in that city. Commandries from every State in the Union will be in attendance, and participate in the grand parades.

MR. A. D. HARTLEY of Allegheny, was kicked and knocked senseless Saturday morning at the Hulton burg by a horse. He was severely wounded in the setlock, and which the gentleman was bathing at the time. His injuries were attended by Dr. P. W. Herron, and are not serious.

A MEETING of the citizens of the Sixth, Seventh and Fourteenth wards will be held at the Reliff House, Engine House No. 1, to make arrangements with a view to the opening of the new Fifth avenue market house, on Wednesday, August the 2d, at 7 o'clock P. M. All are requested to attend.

WE have received from the proprietors, Messrs. J. W. Pritchard & Co., a copy of the McKeesport *Paragon*, late series. Owing to unforseen circumstances this firm were compelled to suspend the publication of their paper, and the present issue will be the last to get under way, and from the appearance of the number before us, are issuing a lively and interesting paper.

WE have been informed that Mr. Edward Singleton, whose mysterious disappearance was mentioned in Saturday's GAZETTE, has been several days after his disappearance from home. At the time, he was in a house near St. Mary's Cemetery, that he was to have had quite a large sum of money in his possession. Since that time, so far as we have been able to learn, nothing has been seen of him.

THE ugly fellows of Allegheny are making grand preparations for the laying of the corner stone of their new building. Grand Master Stack assisted by Past Grand H. R. Nicholson, will officiate. Messrs. James Kurtz, J. M. Dushane, E. Schoeller, Luthelius West and T. M. Fee compose the committee of arrangements.

THE doctors are still speculating over the case of Mr. Loveridge. The bullet penetrated into the bowels, and was thrown to the side of the system. The cases where this occurs and the patient recovers, are so very rare, as to make this almost unprecedented. Mr. Loveridge is doing exceedingly well, and will be able to be at the hearing next Wednesday.

OUR old friend, Mr. J. M. Goukler, who has been nearly a quarter of a century in the oyster business, and who is as expert in his line as Professor Biot, has refitted and remodeled his saloon, popular for dinners and lunches, at 131 Smithfield street, where at popular prices, 50 per cent. below the ordinary, he serves most delicious meals. He has also a first class lunch counter and a capital late supper call on. Mr. Goukler. Once a patron there, you will be so impressed with the delicious delicacies and victuals that you will forever be a customer. Try the Parlor Dining Rooms.

IT WAS REPORTED in Friday's GAZETTE that a conflagration of the galvanic moulding, on Snipe's new store, had fallen, from its place to the pavement, and that a man, passing at the time, narrowly escaped injury or death. The buildings were all put up by Lacock & Hawthorn in a secure and workmanlike manner and are in no danger of falling; the report originating in proceeding from the fact that a loose piece of tinplate, left on the roof by a workman, was blown off by the force of the exhaust pipe, was washed or blown off and fell to the pavement, as has been stated.

ON Friday evening, as the wife of Mr. Aaron De Hahn was in the back room of her husband's store on Wylie street, she saw a man jump over the counter and grab a watch and run out. She gave the alarm and a lengthy but unavailing pursuit was made. It was discovered that the watch which had been stolen. Saturday a man came into the pawn shop of De Roy, Smithfield street, and offered the watch in pawn. Mr. De Roy is a brother-in-law of Mr. De Hahn's, and immediately recognized the watch. He asked the young man to leave the watch in his charge, and gave alarm instantly, and without a word darted out of the shop and up toward Grant street. Nothing has been seen of him since.

HYMENIAL HORRORS.

Petitions in Divorce.

Three unfortunates whose experiences in a matrimonial way had been rather intellectual, brought their grievances to the attention of the Courts, Saturday morning. The first was by Frank W. Littell, who prayed for a severance of the silken tie which binds him to Anaie Littell. Frank avers that they were married on the 5th of November, 1868, that after a short period of married bliss, less than four weeks, his spouse departed from the residence of her husband, leaving him for over two and a half years. He considers that term sufficient, and therefore asks for a decree of divorce, which is granted.

Andrew Peterson desires a severance of the marriage relations between himself and Nancy Peterson, to whom he married on the 11th of March, 1857, so the petitioner states, but for some time past Mrs. Peterson, it is alleged, has committed adultery, and that she left the abode of her husband on the 11th of May, 1870, since which time she has absented herself from him.

The last case was that of Annie Cracksby, who wants a divorce from Richard Morrow. The petitioner was married on the 5th of April, 1866, and it is alleged that almost ever since then the husband has deserted her.

Resolved, That we but express the sentiments of his congregation and of the entire community in bearing testimony to the Christian fidelity and the patient and unfaltering zeal with which he has labored among us for the last five years, in the field first Atchison.

A beautiful and neatly constructed stone church, a well-attended Sabbath school and an attentive congregation are but some of the evidences of his zeal and labor and success; and while that church shall endure, his memory will ever remain fresh in the hearts of our people, associated with its early history and with the early struggles of the Episcopal Church in Atchison; and we most sincerely trust that a respite from his labors will restore him to his full measure of health and enable him, under the guidance of Providence, to again resume his work in the sacred profession of his choice; and wherever he may be called to labor, he will always bear with him the respect, affection and esteem, not only of his own congregation, but of our entire community, with which he has been so long and favorably identified.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to furnish the Rev. John Bakewell with a copy of these resolutions, and that the same be spread at length upon the records of the Church.

Resolved, That we hereby tender the Rector the use of the parsonage so long as he shall desire to occupy the same. D. F. BILSH,

Secretary.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

Michael Murphy, stole $15 worth of tobacco from the Twenty-eighth street station, Allegheny Valley Railroad. He was arrested and held for a hearing before Alderman Taylor.

Mary Brown made a charge of fornication and bastardy against William Gafney. The accused boarded in the Twelfth ward and Mary resided in the Fourth ward. A warrant was issued by Alderman Taylor.

Rev. Mr. Kaye, for acting disorderly and delivering drama speeches, was with difficulty arrested by Officer Kendal, and was fined to the extent of the law by Mayor Callow.

Benedict Keane was arrested and taken before the Mayor on Saturday, on complaint of his wife, Catharine, for disorderly conduct and abusing her. He was fined twenty-five dollars and costs, and in default, went to the Workhouse for thirty days.

William Mead went to jail Saturday, where he is to remain until to-day for a hearing before Alderman O'Donnell, on a charge of surety of the peace preferred by Catharine Mahl.

Mayor Brush Saturday sent John Little to jail for a hearing to-day, on a charge of larceny, J. Schwitzer, prosecutor; also, on a similar charge, Thomas Roney, for a hearing on Wednesday. James B. Hill being the prosecutor.

A FRIGHTFUL FALL.

A Man Falls Forty Feet through a Culvert.

A man named Pollard, a basket maker by occupation, who lives about a mile south of Perrysville, got on the accommodation train that leaves at 10:45, Friday night. He wanted to get off at Neville station, but fell asleep, and went as far as Dixmont before he woke up. He got off there, and started back toward Neville station. On his way he fell through a culvert, near Fleming station, a distance of forty feet. He was not discovered until about two o'clock Saturday morning, when the watchman at Telegraph station, passing that way discovered him in the water, fortunately very shallow. He called assistance, and the man was taken up and removed into the station building. He was found alive but insensible, and was manifestly very severely injured. Dr. Thurwanger was summoned, and found that the injured man had suffered a dislocation of one of his hips and one of his shoulders. The dislocations were reduced, and everything possible was done for his relief. He still suffers greatly and his recovery is considered doubtful.

For deliciously served turtle steak go to Henry Bender's, No. 51 Smithfield street.

Clam soup for the most fastidious palate at Henry Bender's, No. 51 Smithfield street.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Exhibition of Fast Horses at the Trotting Park—Large Attendance—Operations of a "Three Card Monte" Dealer on the Cars, &c.

"There is nothing half so pleasant as riding on a rail," that is to say, when on board a railway train, seated in a comfortable coach, with all the agreeable surroundings that have marked the brief history of the Chartier's Valley Railroad. This was the experience of the writer, last Friday morning, after he took passage at the Union Depot for the borough of Washington, Pa. One would not, in a year's constant travel, find a pleasanter conductor than Mr. C. W. Paisley, nor more obliging gentlemen than Messrs. L. D. Mathers, baggage master, and Ad. Hall, route agent on the Washington accommodation. The Friday morning train took out an unusually lively party, most of whom were going to witness the trial of speed between fast trotters and pacers and racers on the course at Wylie Park driving association, about two miles east of Washington. It is not strange, then, that a goodly number of gamblers were on the train, and among the passengers of that ilk was the man who manipulates the three cards for the purpose of relieving money from those who are *green* enough to bet against those "tricks that are vain." In other words, the

THE "THREE CARD MONTE" DEALER

was there with his little deceptive pasteboards, his "coaxers," in short, he carried all the implements and possessed just enough of bare-facedness to carry on his "game" successfully. The distress of many a greedy chap, who, imagining he had a sure thing of winning the "pile" on one of the trotting horses, only to find that he had neither ambition nor sense enough to complete his toilet, and the almost idiotic expression of his face was enough to convince any one not particularly observant that the man was not responsible for his uncouth appearance, nor, indeed, for anything that he might say or do, short of cutting a throat or throwing a passenger head long from the train, and even then the feeling towards him would have been one of pity, and the universal expression would doubtless be,

SEND HIM TO DIXMONT.

Such a looking thing was the monte dealer. Entering the car, he took an unoccupied seat near the rear end, and pulling his hat over half of his body through a window, he commenced talking loudly about an imaginary "big thing" that he described as "coming his way" with the train, with the dog ahead and still increasing his advantage.

"Pshaw, Jim, you're now found sporting acquaintance, "is done for the purpose of attracting attention. You will only have to wait a few minutes to see a "square" game." Having thus been posted we took particular pains to observe all the gambler's movements, and he described to all from all parts of the house. All went off pleasingly and with perfect system and order.

At noon an adjournment of an hour and a half was given for dinner. The museum was thrown open during this time, and thousands enjoyed the curiosities exhibited and the curiosities of the physical world.

The afternoon session was even more enthusiastic than the morning, and it is doubtful if a greater injustice to the speakers of the whole day, that we cannot give a word of commendation to their oratory. The valedictory address was delivered by W. S. Potts, brother to the Governor of Montana, who also received the highest honors of the present class of graduates. This speech was an eloquent one and well worthy of notice. The class of 1871 reflects credit upon the Faculty and Trustees on the other side of him. He spoke to each in the most touching language of the past history of the class and the future. A number of exercises was a very interesting one and afforded much pleasure and gratification to all present.

The feeling with which he spoke of the hour of separation moved many to tears.

THE BACCALAUREATE.

By the President, O. M. Hartshorn was short, as the time was then almost spent. It pertained mostly to the past, the present and the future of the Institution. Its patronage, ambition showed that he was at the helm, and as master of his post, willing to sacrifice and to toil for the promotion of education in our land. The performance of the day was concluded by an agreeable surprise to the audience, commencing back down on the programme. The daughter of the President, Lettie A. Hartshorn, and B. U. Jacobs, were ushered to the front and the contracting parties, "bone and matrimony." The ceremony, which was highly impressive, was solemnized by Dr. Hartshorn. The happy couple left on the train made one, received the hearty hand shaking and congratulations of their many friends. They have our sincere wishes for their future success and happiness.

THE EVENING PERFORMANCE

Was a contest between the Linnaean and Republican Literary Societies. It was a exceedingly interesting affair. A rarer literary treat we never had the pleasure of listening to. The Republican Society's taste was displayed to the satisfaction of all. The music both vocal and instrumental was worthy of praise. No signs of nervousness or failure could be noticed by the audience but the same attention and interest was paid to the very last member. All left pleased and satisfied when ended the great day of the College, the all absorbing topic among the students for weeks past. A complete success appreciated and satisfactory to all. A credit to the performers and an honor to the institution. May their performances ever be more than equal to their action, and may they increase their zeal in working for the noble cause of literary cultivation.

T. P.

SIXTH WARD SCHOOL HOUSE.

More Room Needed—An Obstinate Landowner Asks Too Much Money.

Just now the School Board of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, are experiencing some trouble from what they consider the obstinacy of a property holder who owns a lot adjoining theirs on Chartiers street. It will be remembered that the school house has been considerably enlarged within the past year, so much so that what used to be the school house proper, is now but a wing of the building used for school purposes. The school property fronts on Chartiers street, and when first purchased was considered ample and sufficient for all prospective needs. The present building, however, has taken up nearly all the lot, leaving at the north side only some space about sixteen feet wide. Beyond this and attached to it is a lot twenty-three feet wide, which the Board desire to add to their possessions. This would extend the grounds to Washington avenue, and afford room for a somewhat extensive play ground for children.

Best the owner of that real estate, Mr. Francis J. Herce, is not anxious to sell. He has been offered $5,000 for the front part alone, and on the rear a blacksmith shop, and on his ancestral plot he seems determined to stay. The Board has been offered $5,600 for the lot by the Board, which they consider over $1,000 more than what it is really worth, and yet he refuses to sell. He has a family to provide for, and with that amount avers his determination to remain. It is said lots just as valuable can be had in the neighborhood, in fact across the street, for $2,000.

All methods of compromise were tried, but they were of no avail. Last night a special Board, through their Chairman, Mr. Wm. F. Trimble, appealed to Court in a petition asking for the appointment of viewers. The matter came up before Judge Sterret on Saturday when he appointed Messrs. C. W. Benney, Joseph Craig and James Graham as viewers, to meet on the ground August 24th, assess damages and report. It is quite likely this will settle the matter, although Mr. Herce claims that under the law the School Directors cannot proceed upon which buildings have been erected—a legal presumption which Judge Sterret failed to agree with.

A Card to the Public.

You are respectfully invited to call at Stevenson & Cartwright tin and stove emporium, 158 Federal street, Allegheny, and see something wonderful in the art of washing. A wash boiler is in operation that will wash the dirtiest clothes beautifully white and clean without a particle of rubbing. It really does away with all the hard labor of washing. Come and see it in operation. You will be astonished at its work. I challenge any apparatus in the country to equal Robb's Anlamadic Wash Boiler.

JOHN S. FOURI.

Manufactured and sold by Stevenson & Cartwright, 158 Federal street. tf.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—River five feet, fallen thirteen inches. Weather clear and pleasant.

NASHVILLE, July 29.—River falling slowly; twenty-one inches on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and hot.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29.—Arrived: Henry James, 51 hours; Edinburgh, Cincinnati and Departed: H. C. Yeager, St. Louis; India, Louisville; Enterprise, Cincinnati.

EVANSVILLE, July 29.—Cloudy and hot; mercury 94. River fallen 4 inches with signs of rain. Port list up—Fayette and Spray 4 P. M.; Florence Lee 5. Down—Mary Amos, 2; Tarascon, 4—generally with light trips.

CAIRO, July 29.—John Lumsden, Evansville packet, 2 A. M.; City of Chester, Memphis to St. Louis; Eddyville, Louisville packet, 9; Warren Belle, New Orleans to Louisville, 10. Glencoe is loading here for New Orleans. River fallen two inches. Weather cloudy; mercury 84.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 29.—The river is falling slowly; there is less than seventeen inches in the chute. The weather is clear and very warm. Departed—Ada Heilman for Cairo. A new boat for Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company, City of Helena, was launched to-day. It is two hundred and fifty feet long, forty-two feet beam and eight feet hold.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—River five feet and falling. Weather clear and warm.

LOUISVILLE, July 30.—River falling slowly with sixteen inches in the chute and five feet on Portland bar. The weather is clear and hot. Mercury 85. The Mary Miller is loading for New Orleans.

MEMPHIS, July 30.—Weather cloudy and pleasant. Light rain this afternoon. Mercury 82. River falling slowly. Up—City of Cairo. Down—Belfast and Julia, Beardstown.